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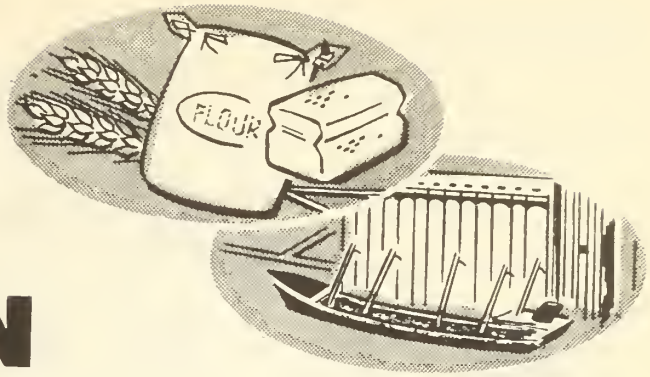
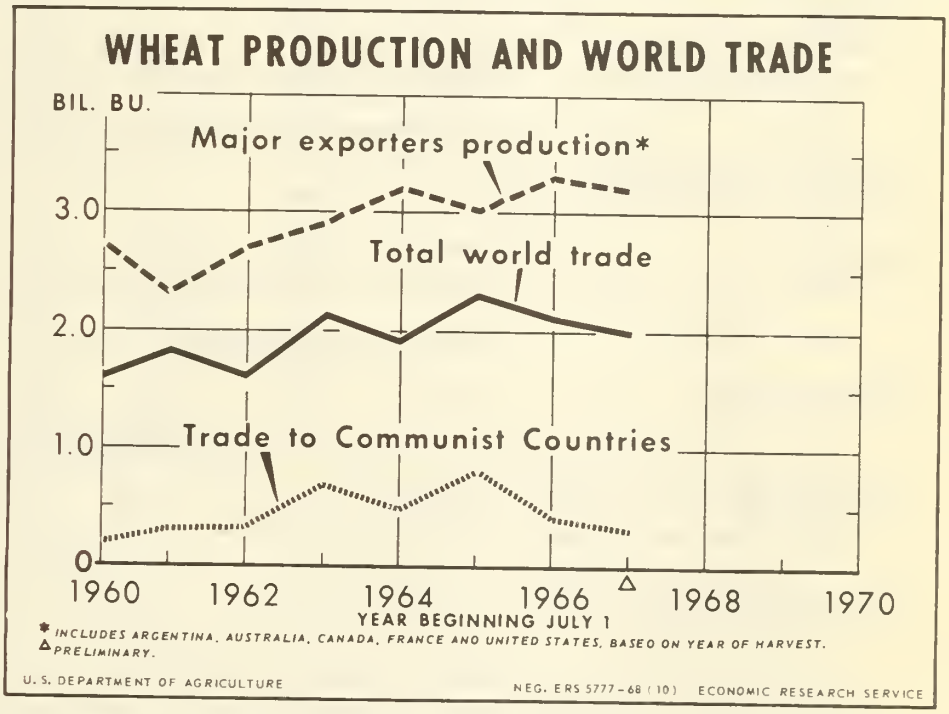


WHEAT SITUATION

WS-206

NOVEMBER 1968

World wheat trade in recent years has been on the increase. Much of the rise has been brought on by larger import requirements in Asia and the Soviet Union. China has been a fairly consistent importer since 1961/62, while the Soviet Union has been in and out of the market. They bought large quantities in 1963/64 and 1965/66. Production in the 5 major exporting countries has been expanding to meet the needs of the enlarged world trade. Purchases by the Soviet Union and China have been almost exclusively from Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France. U.S. commercial exports to freeworld destinations have been rising. A record world wheat crop with large crops in many importing countries, is expected to limit trade expansion in 1968/69.



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Australian Wheat Program

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Table 1.--Wheat: Supply, distribution and prices, average 1959-63 and annual 1964-68

Item	Year beginning July					
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 Projected
	-- Million bushels --					
Supply						
Beginning carryover	1,307.4	901.4	817.3	535.2	425.0	537
Production	1,188.7	1,283.4	1,315.6	1,311.7	1,524.3	1,598
Imports 2/	6.1	1.1	.9	1.7	1.0	1
Total, supply	2,502.2	2,185.9	2,133.8	1,848.6	1,950.3	2,136
Domestic disappearance						
Food 3/	503.0	509.2	515.4	501.9	519.2	520
Seed	62.0	65.6	61.9	78.4	71.8	60
Industry	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	---
Feed (residual) 4/	30.3	68.7	153.8	98.9	60.6	150-200
On farms where grown	(21.3)	(31.4)	(41.7)	(26.1)	(38.8)	
Total	595.4	643.6	731.2	679.3	651.7	730-780
Available for Export and Carryover	1,906.8	1,542.3	1,402.6	1,169.3	1,298.6	1,356-1,406
Exports 2/	678.1	725.0	867.4	744.3	761.1	*750
Commercial, incl. barter	(244.5)	(170.1)	(344.0)	(438.8)	(373.7)	
Total disappearance	1,273.5	1,368.6	1,598.6	1,423.6	1,412.8	1,480-1,530
Ending carryover	1,228.7	817.3	535.2	425.0	537.5	**606-656
Privately owned--"Free"	(44.9)	(134.9)	(194.8)	(223.7)	(214.3)	
	-- Dollars per bushel --					
Price support						
National average loan rate	1.84	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Average certificate payment	N.A.	.43	.44	.59	.48	.55
Season Average Price Received						
By non-participants	N.A.	1.37	1.35	1.63	1.39	
By program participants	5/1.88	1.80	1.79	2.22	1.87	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat.
3/ Used for food in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad.
4/ Assumed to roughly approximate total amount used for feed, including amount used in mixed and processed feed.
5/ Includes 18 cents per bushel price support payment made to producers participating in voluntary acreage diversion program in 1963.

*Export target. **Based on attaining export target.

N.A.--Not Applicable

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 8, 1968

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SUMMARY*

Wheat prices have strengthened in recent weeks due to increased export activity and extensive producer use of the price support loan program. In early November prices of all classes of wheat are up some 5 to 20 cents from their lows in August and September. Prices for all classes of wheat except soft red winter are currently above the loan. Prices paid for protein wheats remain well above those of ordinary wheats.

This price response takes place during a period of record wheat crops for the United States (1.6 billion bushels) and for the world (10.8 billion), and a slackening in world import requirements. As a consequence, U.S. export volume this year has fallen. The loan program, in the face of a larger supply, is supporting wheat prices to a greater extent than in any recent year. Privately owned ("free") supply available for the current crop year was 1.8 billion bushels, up some 65 million from the year before. This was out of a total supply of over 2.1 billion bushels, up around 185 million.

By October, the monthly farm price had risen some 7 cents from the low of $1.19 per bushel in both July and August. Prices the rest of 1968/69 are likely to register some further strengthening if exports continue their recent pickup and producers keep using the loan program actively. However, prices for the entire 1968/69 season will likely average near the $1.25 national average loan, in part because of lower prices earlier in the season.

Export business has picked up recently, but shipments in July-September were the smallest for the period in a number of years. Exports are not expected to match the 761 million bushels shipped in 1967/68. And current export prospects for 1968/69 make the announced 750-mil-

*The summary of this report, along with a table on supply and disappearance was released on November 8, 1968.

lion-bushel export target look increasingly difficult to attain. India and Pakistan, major food aid recipients in most years, have record food grain crops this year, easing their immediate needs and dimming U.S. export prospects.

During July-September, exports of soft red winter were only one-fifth as large as in the same months of 1967. The 8.4 million bushels exported in 1968 were about the same as in those months in several earlier years. White wheat and hard winter exports were each down by 20 million bushels from the year-earlier level. In contrast, exports of durum and hard spring were up sharply. For the entire year, exports of both soft red and white wheats are likely to fall short of last year's record 125 million and 163 million bushels, respectively. Prospects for hard wheat exports are mixed, although hard spring could work towards last year's 73 million bushels. Registrations for export of durum already exceed last year's total export of 31 million bushels, pointing to another good season. The outlook for hard winter is not quite as bright as that for spring wheats, but it appears more favorable than the current prospects for soft wheats.

World trade in 1968/69 is likely to be about the same as the 1,950 million bushels (53 million metric tons) of last year, because of larger imports into Western Europe. Smaller and lower quality crops in Western Europe are responsible for the expected increase in imports.

Import requirements of the USSR and Mainland China appear to be no greater than their imports of 50 million and 150 million bushels, respectively, in 1967/68. However, Soviet imports may rise since they have 150 million bushels to buy from Canada under the final year of a 3-year contract. These two communist countries plus India and Pakistan have represented a sizable portion of the world's wheat import requirements. Any change in their takings has a pronounced effect on world trade.

Current supply-disappearance data suggest very heavy use of domestic wheat for feed. But recent price relationships between wheat and feed grains point to perhaps less wheat feeding than indicated. Feed use in July-September was indicated to be around 140 million bushels, over twice the amount fed in these months of the 1965/66 season, when the heaviest feeding of wheat in recent years took place--154 million bushels. Feeding for the entire 1968/69 season could run as high as 150 to 200 million bushels.

Matching the current domestic disappearance estimate (730 to 780 million bushels) and the export target against the U.S. supply, would leave a carryover next July of some 600 to 650 million bushels. However, if exports fall below the target and feeding does not increase further, carryover could total some 150 to 200 million bushels above last summer's 537 million.

THE CURRENT U.S. WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supply Up Sharply

October 1 wheat stocks, at 1,690 million bushels, were up 9 percent from a year earlier and at the highest level for that date since 1965. Farm stocks increased sharply (up 142 million bushels to 744 million), while off-farm stocks declined slightly to 946 million. The supply for the entire wheat marketing year (which began July 1), including the usual minor imports, was 2,136 million bushels. This was nearly 200 million above last season because of a bigger July 1 carryover (up 112 million bushels from a year earlier) and another record harvest (up 74 million from the previous record in 1967).

A record yield per acre (28.5 bushels) for all wheat in 1968 offset the 5 percent smaller acreage (table 24). Durum was the exception. Many hard spring wheat farmers shifted to this crop, and acreage was up 30 percent from 1967 but yields, while high, were below the 1965 record. Winter and spring wheats (other than durum) attained record or near-record yields which more than offset their declines of 6 percent and 11 percent in harvested acreages.

July-September Disappearance Up

Wheat disappearance during the first quarter of the 1968/69 marketing year was 446 million bushels, up 13 percent from the same period in 1967/68. However, the large export category showed a drop to around 120 million bushels from the 189 million of July-September 1967. Increased flour exports were the exception to an otherwise weak situation. They totaled 14 million bushels (the wheat equivalent of 6 million cwt. of flour), up from the 8 million bushels a year earlier. Flour exports in 1967/68 were at their lowest point in 20 years. In total, wheat and flour exports for July-September 1968 were the smallest for those months since 1959.

Subtracting estimated and known disappearance items (wheat ground, used for seed, and exported) from the total disappearance of 446 million bushels, suggests that about 140 million bushels of wheat was fed. At that level it would be twice as large as was estimated for the first quarter of 1965/66, when feeding for the entire year totaled 154 million bushels--the most in recent years.

Grain price relationships for the period pointed to sizable feeding but did not fully explain the very heavy feed use as indicated above. During July-September 1968, wheat prices were further below corn prices in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Mississippi Delta States than in the same period of 1965 (table17). In the Corn Belt, wheat prices averaged above corn by a smaller amount than in 1965. The wheat-sorghum grain price spread was only slightly narrower this past July-September than in 1965 in the Southern and Central Great Plains, with wheat continuing above sorghums. Wheat in 1968 was much higher than barley in the Northern Great Plains and was also above barley in the Pacific Northwest when compared with the same period in 1965.

Since the January and April quarterly stocks of grain reports have been discontinued, a full reappraisal of wheat feeding will not be possible until July 1969. Thus, the wheat feeding category, not normally significant relative to total wheat disappearance, will be subjected to greater examination and question than in past years.

Exports Face a Changed World Environment

For the U.S. wheat economy, relative price prosperity generally depends on the volume of exports, since in recent years they usually account for about half the U.S. crop. For the 1968/69 season begun in July, exports are down and a decline in forward business continues. Before the current season began, a number of earlier than usual foreign purchases of U.S. wheat were made in the correct anticipation that the International Grains Arrangement with its higher prices would be put into effect by July 1, 1968. Although this meant a number of purchasers were well supplied, it was reasoned that export volume would pickup after such stocks were used. This point does not appear to have been reached, as evidenced by only a 25 million bushel wheat grain export in September, and takes us to two larger problems facing U.S. wheat exports.

First is the problem of plenty: A record world wheat crop--10.8 billion bushels--which was preceded by 2 years of world crops also over 10 billion bushels and the cumulative addition that they have made to world supplies. The current crop is 6 percent above 1967 and 3 percent above the previous record of 1966. Acreage continued an uptrend in 1968 to an estimated 540 million acres, 2 percent more than in 1967, 4 percent larger than in 1966, and 7 percent above the 1960-64 average. World wheat yield is estimated at 20 bushels an acre, up 4 percent from 1967 (table 24).

The other problem is the slackening in import demand both by commercial buyers (particularly the Soviet Union and Mainland China) and food aid recipients (notably India and Pakistan). Improved crops of wheat and other food grains in these four countries have come at the same time the traditional exporters have been building supplies to meet anticipated growing demand.

Thus, at least for the current year the world not only has more than enough wheat for its needs, but the grain is so adequately distributed that trade expansion is not expected.

Barring a substantial increase this season in world import requirements, the 750 million bushel U.S. export target will be difficult to attain. But a projection based only on exports or registrations to date probably would underestimate the total for the season. Even though exports are likely to drop from last season's 761 million bushels, commercial sales may be on a par with recent years.

From the end of World War II until 1960/61, U.S. exports of wheat, flour and products ranged from 217 million bushels (1953/54) to 549 million (1956/57), averaging 398 million. In contrast, they averaged 747 million bushels a year during July 1960-June 1968, never falling below 644 million (1962/63) and twice exceeding 850 million.

Two factors--one directly and the other indirectly affecting world import requirements and U.S. exports emerged during the 1960's.

The direct effect was the enlargement of the food aid (Public Law 480) program, which emphasized long-term agreements, rather than annual agreements, and reached out to a number of new countries for the first time or with greater vigor to existing recipients. However, some of these recipients such as Poland, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic (Egypt), are currently ineligible for food aid and their purchases of U.S. wheat, all under commercial terms, are quite limited. Other food aid recipients such as India and Pakistan are currently enjoying record food grain harvests and their import requirements are curtailed.

Demand arising from communist countries had an indirect effect on U.S. exports. This was a major factor in our attainment of record exports in 1963/64 (856 million bushels) and 1965/66 (867 million). Communist purchases, skyrocketing in each of these years, also have been significant in world trade every year since 1960/61. But now, neither the Soviet Union or Mainland China appears likely to take any more than the reduced imports of 1967/68 (table 25). The United States exported wheat to the Soviet Union only in one marketing year (1963/64). But all during the 1960's we have benefited from increased business with non-communist importers. This was made possible because Canada and Australia were busy servicing the USSR and China and could not effectively meet the needs of their traditional customers.

Thus, factors that have stimulated our exports in recent years are not generally doing so now. This does not mean that world demand is either declining or stagnated but rather that prosperity in the wheat economy, enjoyed by exporting nations during the last 8 years, is not apparent this season.

Export Outlook By Classes Mixed

Soft red winter wheat has been affected most by the general slowdown in exports. During July-September, shipments of soft red winter (grain only) were only one-fifth as large as in the same months of 1967. The 8.4 million bushels exported were about the same as in those months in 1961 and 1962 when annual exports totaled 56 million and 41 million bushels, respectively. White wheat and hard winter exports were each down by 20 million bushels. In contrast, exports of durum and hard spring were each up sharply (table 7).

For the entire season, exports of both soft red and white wheats are likely to fall short of last year's record 125 million and 163 million bushels, respectively. Prospects for the hard wheats are mixed, although hard spring exports could work towards last year's 73 million bushels. Registrations of durum already exceed last years total of 31 million bushels. The outlook for hard winter, while not quite as bright, still appears more favorable than prospects for soft wheats.

Increased Domestic Use Seen

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1968/69 may range from 730 to 780 million bushels, up 75 to 125 million bushels from last year. Wheat feeding (estimated at 150 to 200 million bushels) is the prime uncertainty in the domestic outlook. The current (early November) level of wheat prices is above that of July-September. But when coupled with cautious export prospects and possibly little further price appreciation the higher estimate of wheat feeding seems justified. However, continued heavy wheat loan activity and an accompanying greater improvement in wheat prices could hold wheat feeding to the lower side of the esimated range.

Food use of wheat is likely to hold near last year's 520 million bushels, although the persistent decline in per capita consumption of flour is probably continuing. Per capita flour consumption in calendar 1967 was 113 pounds, up from 1966 by a pound. Such increases have occurred in the past only to be reversed in the following year. Seed use of around 60 million bushels appears likely, compared with 72 million last season.

Wheat Prices Rise

Wheat prices averaged 4 cents per bushel below the national average loan of $1.25 per bushel during July-October 1968. They started the season 6 cents under the loan, then rose in both September and October (table 6). The October farm price, at $1.26 a bushel, thus represents an increase of 7 cents from the low. This is about the same increase that took place during July-October of last year when the farm price in July averaged $1.37 per bushel, and hit its seasons high of $1.43 in October. From November 1967 to May 1968, the monthly farm price moved within a range of 6 cents per bushel, falling sharply to $1.24 in June 1968.

Prices, starting from a much lower base this year, may register some further slight increase as the season progresses, particularly if exports pickup and loan activity remains heavy. For the entire year, however, they are likely to average near the $1.25 per bushel national average loan, since any increase may be offset by the early season lows. During July-October 1967, the farm price averaged $1.40 per bushel. The season average price in 1967/68 was $1.39.

Loan Activity Pace Quickens

Loan activity for the 1968 wheat crop got off to a rapid start in July, then slowed in August and September. Through the end of that month 259 million bushels had been placed under loan, the largest entry for that time of the season since 1960 (table 12). Considering the large crop, the current reduced price level, and the ready availability of storage, particularly in the major wheat States, the total quantity of wheat placed under loan could reach the high levels of the late 1950's and early 1960's (table 12).

The quantity of 1968-crop wheat placed under loan through September was sharply above the 140 million bushels of 1967 crop under loan a year earlier (table 12). As such, it accounted for 16 percent of the 1968 crop; a year earlier only 9 percent of the 1967 crop was under loan.

Carryover On The Rise

Uncertainty about exports during the current year and the level of wheat feeding rule out making a single carryover estimate. Using the export target as an estimate, the year-end carryover could total 600 to 650 million bushels. But if exports fall below target and feeding does

not increase above the present estimate, the carryover could total some 150 to 200 million bushels above last summer's 537 million bushels.

1967 Reseal Program Continued

Not only is 1968 crop-wheat eligible for price support loan, it will also be eligible for loan extension (reseal) following the loan maturity date in 1969. Commercial reseal is again available as it was for the first time with the 1967 crop. Commercial reseal of the 1967 wheat crop through September 30, 1968, totaled 73 million bushels with hard winter accounting for the bulk (table 13). Wheat from the 1964 to 1967 crops is presently in reseal and will continue there until producers redeem the loan.

Wheat Certificate Program Extended

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, slated to cover the 1966 through 1969 wheat crops, has been extended for 1 year. Hence, the 1970 crop will be guided by a program similiar to that in effect during the past 4 years. Had the Act not been extended and no other legislation approved by April 15, 1969, the Secretary of Agriculture would have been required to establish a 1970 crop program on the basis of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

Flour and Bread Prices Ease

Wholesale flour prices, which closely follow wheat prices, have declined in recent months to their lowest level since mid-1964. During July-September 1968, the wholesale price of bakery flour at Kansas City and Minneapolis was down by a dollar or more per cwt. from the high levels reached in these months of 1966 (table 15). The uptrend in retail prices for a pound loaf of white bread slackened in 1967/68 after a sharp climb the year before. A similiar adjustment took place in the retail price for a 5-pound package of flour (table 16). Retail prices for flour and especially for bread reflect a number of processing and distribution costs that have risen steadily, thus precluding any pronounced decline in prices for those products.

Flour Export Program Broadened

Payment will be made on exports of prepared flour mixes, blended or fortified food products and a wheat flour-soy product. This is a major program change and is designed to broaden exports of products made from U.S. wheat. These three new items are defined in the regulations. Payment will be based only on the net weight of flour or bulgur contained in mix or product after deducting the entire weight of the components. Further, the mix or product must be packed in containers weighing 50 or more pounds. The flour mix or blended or fortified food product must also contain not less than 40 percent, by weight, of straight grade flour. The wheat flour-soy product must contain not less than 40 percent of bulgur or not less than 38 percent, by weight, of cooked straight grade flour.

MAJOR WHEAT EXPORTERS

Large Crops in Canada and France

Large 1968 wheat crops were harvested in Canada and France. The Canadian harvest was estimated in October at 628 million bushels, up 6 percent from 1967, but 24 percent below the 1966 record (table 24). Wet weather and freezing temperatures could modify this estimate. Increases in yield more than offset a slight reduction in acreage. Canada's crop is largely composed of hard red spring wheat, with durum comprising the next largest class. Minor quantities of soft winter wheat are produced in the eastern provinces.

Canada's August 1 (beginning of marketing year) carryover of old-crop wheat totaled 668 million bushels, the second highest of record. Canada has a record supply of 1,296 million bushels, up 12 percent from a year ago. Domestic disappearance usually totals around 150 million bushels, while exports vary significantly from year to year. Last year they totaled only 335 million bushels, well below the 1963 record of 595 million. Wheat exports from Canada are running behind last year, totaling about 55 million

bushels for August-October.

France harvested a 1968 wheat crop slightly higher than the 513 million bushels the previous year. Acreage was up but adverse weather reduced yields by 5 percent. The French crop is almost entirely a soft winter wheat, although some gains are being made in producing higer protein hard wheat.

France uses a large quantity of wheat domestically, much of it for livestock and poultry feed, and the quality of the crop determines such usage. In the last 5 years domestic use ranged from 359 million bushels to 372 million. Exports have been on the rise along with production as France normally maintains only a small carryover. In 1967/68 France exported 177 million bushels and in the current year will likely attempt to maximize exports (table 23).

Prospects Good in Southern Hemisphere

Australia and Argentina are just closing out their 1967/68 marketing year which ends November 30. Australia has planted a record acreage and production is expected to be around 480 million bushels. Yields fluctuate sharply in Australia and their previous record crop was in 1966, when the yield per acre was 22.8 bushels.

In 1968/69, Australia may have a record supply of 515 million bushels. Domestic use normally accounts for 70 to 90 million bushels a year and exports generally carry the year-end stocks to a low level. Carryover stocks are likely to increase sharply during their crop year. Large crops in recent years have prompted Australia to establish a new domestic wheat program--discussed later in this report.

Argentina, like Australia, also anticipates a much improved harvest. Acreage in 1968 is about the same as a year ago, but yields may be better. The 1968 crop may therefore be some 40 million bushels above the 257 million of 1967. Their December 1 carryover is expected to be somewhat larger than in the 2 preceding years, resulting in a supply of around 350 million bushels.

THE IMPORTERS' SITUATION

Free-World Commercial Prospects Good

The European wheat harvest is placed at nearly 2.6 billion bushels (69.5 million metric tons), down 4 percent from the previous season; wheat area at 70.6 million acres was up 2 percent, continuing an uptrend. The West European crop totaled 1.7 billion bushels (46.4 million metric tons), down 2 percent; yield declined 3 percent from last year's high. Heavy rains during harvest were troublesome in some areas, but damage affected quality more than quantity.

Production in the Common Market countries was less than 1 percent below last year's high, although acreage was increased 5 percent. In France and Spain, wheat crops were little changed from last year's high levels. West Germany had a record harvest of over 220 million bushels (6.1 million tons), up 4 percent from last year; yield was a record 61.5 bushels per acre. The Italian crop, at nearly 340 million bushels (9.2 million tons), was 4 percent lower than in 1967; drought reduced yields in southern areas where durum is the principal wheat. Their durum import needs may be double those of last year. Limited moisture also cut production and yields sharply in Austria and Greece.

Largely as a result of these smaller and lower quality crops, Western Europe's imports may be around 60 million bushels (1.5 million metric tons) larger than in 1967/68, when they totaled 360 million bushels. The Common Market countries alone purchased 55 million bushels of U.S. wheat last year, down from the 2 preceding years. Shipments of U.S. wheat to the United Kingdom in 1967/68 totaled only 10 million bushels, less than half of the 2 preceding years.

The long uptrend in Japanese imports appears to be leveling off this year. This, coupled with increased competition from Canada and Australia in that market,

may bring a slight decline in U.S. exports to Japan. They totaled 82 million bushels in 1967/68, the largest of record.

Food Aid Countries

The Turkish crop is estimated at around 315 million bushels (8.6 million tons) and is off 4 percent despite moderately increased acreage. With favorable weather, Iran produced 160 million bushels (4.4 million tons), 10 percent more than last year. In India uncommonly good rainfall, application of improved technology, and an 11-percent increase in acreage resulted in an estimated record 625 million bushels (17 million tons) of wheat, 47 percent above the previous year. Similarly, Pakistan produced a record crop of 230 million bushels (6.4 million tons), 45 percent more than last year on a 15-percent greater acreage.

The big change in the import situation, and the one of special importance to U.S. producers, is in India and Pakistan. During the past 4 years, India and Pakistan have imported a total of around 300 million bushels (8.5 million tons annually). The recent record wheat crops, along with improved crops of other grains and rice, in both countries, would indicate a reduction in import requirements in 1968/69.

Large Crops in North Africa

In northwestern Africa, good rains brought large wheat harvests in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Morocco's crop totaled nearly 60 million bushels (1.7 million tons). Acreage was up along with increased yields.

These countries took 41 million bushels of U.S. wheat in 1967/68, down somewhat from the 55 million a year before, but double that taken in 1963, 1964, and 1965. Thus, with large crops they are likely to cut back imports; their takings of U.S. wheat could decline further.

Communist Countries Cut Back Imports

Wheat production in the Soviet Union was earlier estimated at 2.4 billion bushels (65.0 million metric tons), up 150 million bushels from 1967. The winter wheat crop was reduced, mainly by moisture shortage, but conditions were generally favorable in much of the spring wheat areas. Apparently the total crop will be even larger based on recent reports.

The current Soviet harvest is large and will probably be enough to maintain both last year's export level and a desired level of stocks. Import purchases of the communist countries, which have generally accounted for the major recent swings in world wheat trade, seem unlikely to change much from a year ago. The Soviet Union, which only imported around 50 million bushels (1.5 million tons) in 1967/68, would not appear to need increased imports in 1968/69. They still have 150 million bushels (4 million tons) coming under the final year of a 3-year agreement with Canada. The actual level of purchases will probably be determined during upcoming negotiations between the two countries.

Last year, Mainland China's import of wheat, at around 150 million bushels (4 million tons), totaled the lowest in over 6 years. Mostly from contracts signed in 1967/68, China has over 55 million bushels (1.5 million tons) lined up to be imported in 1968/69. Thus far in 1968/69 there have been no new contracts signed for current-year delivery.

The East European wheat crop is estimated at 850 million bushels (23.1 million tons) down 8 percent despite a 4-percent larger acreage. Yields in the northern countries of the area (East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia) were near last year's record levels. The weather was not as favorable in Southeastern Europe. The Yugoslav crop, on record acreage, was down 9 percent to 160 million bushels (4.4 million tons), as

drought cut the yield by 15 percent. Yields in Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary similarly suffered from inadequate rainfall. As a result, Bulgarian and Romanian exports are expected to decline. Imports into some East European countries may rise due to small harvests. The amount purchased from the Free World will depend upon USSR exports into Eastern Europe. This interbloc trade has increased during the past several years.

WORLD TRADE AND STOCKS

USSR and China Key to Trade Level

Imports by Free World countries are forecast to decline 1.0 to 1.5 million tons (35-55 million bushels) below 1967/68. Combining this with an increase in East Europe's imports, total world trade will probably remain close to the estimated 1,950 million bushel (53 million-ton) level of 1967/68. If the forthcoming Canadian sale to the USSR exceeds 2 million tons (70 million bushels) by any substantial margin, or if new sales to China exceed the presently expected 2-3-million-ton (70-100 million bushels) level, total trade could be higher.

World Stocks on Rise

Considering the expected world trade level and current exporters' crop prospects, the supply available for export or carryover in the U.S., Canada, Australia, Argentina and the EEC will likely increase next summer by some 500-550 million bushels (14-15 million tons) from the approximate 1,725 million bushel (47-million-ton) level of 1968 and the 1,450 million bushel (40-million-ton) level of 1967

Reported stocks in the 5 major exporting countries this past July 1 were 1,641 million bushels (table 27).

New Australian Wheat Program

Australian farmers have agreed to accept the Wheat Stabilization Program that was put forward by their government in late August. The program, endorsed in September by the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation, awaits approval by the legislatures of wheat-producing states. It is to be in effect for 5 years, beginning with the 1968/69 season. It reduces government payments to wheat producers by substantially lowering the guaranteed price for grain moving into export and by revamping the index used to calculate the price for grain sold on the home market. Australia has had similiar stabilization programs since World War II.

The new guaranteed price on export wheat is Australian $1.45 per bushel (U.S. $1.62), for fair average quality (f.a.q.) wheat, f.o.b. vessels at main ports, and will apply to 200 million bushels exported from the 1968/69 crop. This compares with last year's guarantee of Australian $1.64 (U.S. $1.83) for 150 million bushels of export wheat. The par value of the Australian dollar is equivalent to about U.S. $1.12.

The price for f.a.q. wheat sold in domestic markets has been raised 6 cents above the 1967/68 level to Australian $1.715 per bushel, which includes 1.5 cents per bushel to cover shipments from the Mainland to Tasmania. There is no quantity limit on home sales, which normally total around 60 million bushels.

As in the past, prices are set for 1 year only, with adjustments made annually in line with changes in export prices and in the cost of production. Cost of production, which is the basis for the home-market price, is to be determined by a new index, which covers only actual cash costs--interest paid, fertilizers, fuel, labor, rail freight, handling costs, and other items. Imputed items included in past indexes, such as the theoretical interest payable on land and capital assets, will no longer be considered, as these have been largely responsible for a steady rise in the "assessed cost of production" in recent years.

A stabilization fund is again included in the wheat program to help meet government obligations when prices fall below the minimums. The fund will have a ceiling of $80 million and will

be financed from an export tax in years when export returns exceed the guaranteed price plus 5 cents per bushel. The tax will not at any time exceed 15 cents per bushel.

In years when export prices drop below the minimum the deficit on up to 200 million bushels will be made up by the Fund. If it is insufficient to meet payments, as at present, the difference will be paid by the Commonwealth Government. The new plan is expected to greatly reduce government liabilities for the wheat subsidy in coming years.

RYE SITUATION

Supply Unchanged From Year Ago

The U.S. supply of rye for 1968/69 is expected to be virtually unchanged from the year-earlier level of 43.3 million bushels. A breakdown of this year's supplies shows beginning stocks at 18.0 million bushels, a 1968 crop of 24.1 million, and imports of 1.0 million.

The carryover last summer continued at the relatively high levels that have existed since the summer of 1965. CCC-owned or controlled stocks accounted for slightly less than half the 18 million bushels.

Rye production of 24.1 million bushels was virtually the same as that of 1967. Acreage seeded for the 1968 crop totaled slightly less than 3.5 million acres compared with nearly 3.7 million for 1967. This continued the downtrend of recent years. Rye acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at slightly over 1.0 million acres, 5 percent below that of 1967. Most major rye producing states indicated reduced harvested acreage, with South Dakota down 8 percent and North Dakota down 11 percent from last year. Yields are now placed at a record 23.7 bushels per acre.

Domestic Use To Increase Slightly

Domestic use of rye is expected to be only slightly larger than the previous year's 22.5 million bushels. Demand for rye by flour millers is expected to continue at the 1967/68 level of 5.6 million bushels. Industrial use, reflecting the recent uptrend, may increase from last year's 4.7 million bushels. The quantity set aside for seed at 5.1 million bushels is based on the assumption that acreage planted to rye will vary little from the year-earlier level.

With large supplies of both wheat and feed grains, the quantity of rye moving into feeding channels in 1968/69 will probably not be large. The present feed estimate of 8.0 million bushels is based in part on low rye prices during the first quarter of 1968/69 and an indicated heavy feed usage.

Exports during the first quarter of 1968/69 totaled almost 696,000 bushels, off 145,000 from the pace of a year earlier. Unless there is a change in world rye situation, U.S. rye exports for the entire year may not run much over 2.0 million bushels. With both supply and disappearance little changed from that of 1967/68, the carryover on July 1, 1969, may be only slightly smaller than this past summer's 18 million bushels.

Prices received by farmers in the first quarter of 1968/69 averaged 97 cents a bushel, off sharply from the $1.06 for the same period a year earlier. This was 5 cents below the national average loan rate of $1.02 per bushel. The average farm price of rye in October jumped to $1.05 per bushel. Prices will probably show some seasonal increase during the next few months, but for the entire year may average below the $1.07 of 1967/68.

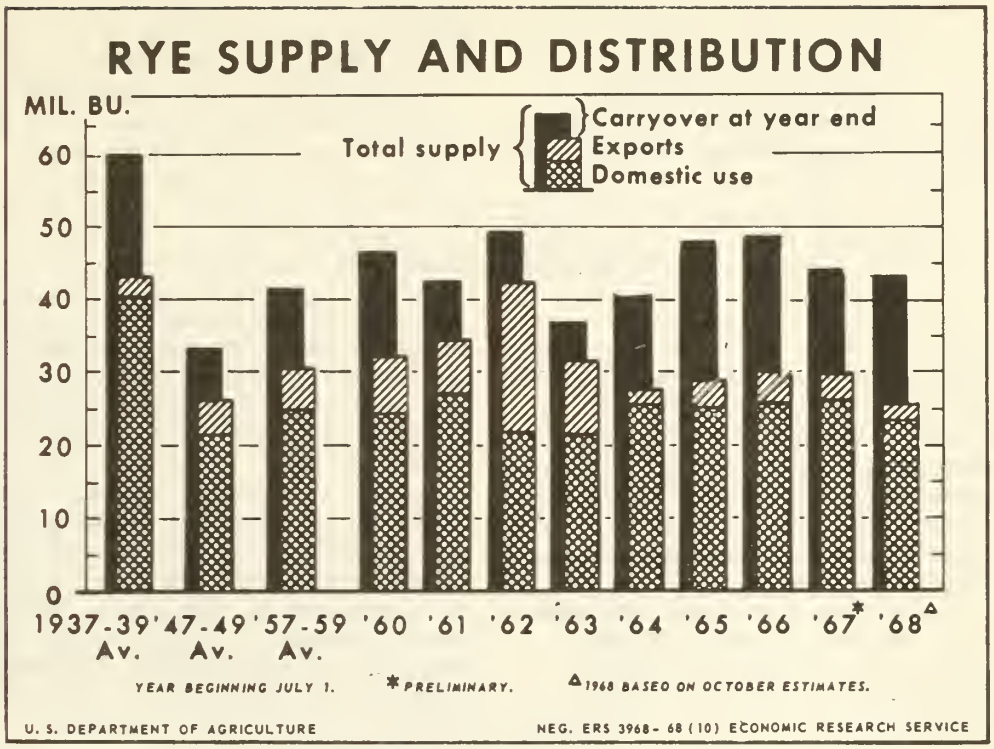


Table 2.--Rye: Supply and distribution and prices, average 1961-65 annual 1965-68

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 2/
	-- Million Bushels --				
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	9.4	12.9	19.0	18.7	18.0
Production	32.6	33.2	27.8	24.1	24.1
Imports	1.2	1.7	1.6	.5	1.0
Total	43.2	47.8	48.4	43.3	43.1
Domestic disappearance					
Food 3/	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.6
Seed	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1
Industry	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8
Feed (residual) 4/	9.1	9.8	10.1	7.1	8.0
Fed on farms where grown	(3.8)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(2.7)	
Total	24.0	25.0	25.3	22.5	23.5
Exports	8.8	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.0
Total disappearance	32.8	28.8	29.7	25.3	25.5
Ending carryover June 30	10.4	19.0	18.7	18.0	17.6
Privately owned--"Free"	(6.0)	(9.1)	(11.2)	(9.1)	
	-- Dollars per bushel --				
National average loan rate	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Price received by farmers	1.01	.98	1.06	1.07	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected. Imports and distribution items are partly estimated. 3/ From Bureau of the Census. 4/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

Prices for No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis generally weakened during the first 2 months of 1968/69, reaching a point about 8 cents below the effective loan at Minneapolis in mid-August. Since then prices have strengthened some, ranging 2-5 cents below the effective loan in recent weeks.

Through September, almost 2.7 million bushels or about 11 percent of the 1968 rye crop had been put under loan. This compares with 4 percent of the 1967 crop that had been put under by this date last year.

WORLD RYE SITUATION

Canada

Canada's 1968 crop is currently estimated at 13.2 million bushels, up slightly from last year, but still off sharply from the 2 preceding years. Beginning stocks declined for the third straight year, totaling 7.5 million bushels. Based on these estimates, the 1968/69 supply would total 20.7 million bushels. If domestic use continues near the level of the past 2 years, export availability would be 12 to 13 million bushels.

World Rye Crop Down

World rye production for 1968 is estimated at 1,189 million bushels, 1 percent below 1967 (table 29). Total acreage of 55.5 million acres was also down 1 percent from 1967 and 20 percent from the 1960-64 average.

The North American rye crop, estimated at 37.4 million bushels, was virtually unchanged from last year. Both the United States and Canada reported little change in production as increased per acre yields offset reduced acreages.

The European rye crop at 627.9 million was down 2 percent from 1967, due chiefly to the continued decline in rye acreage. The West European crop of 211.4 million bushels was off 1 percent from a year ago and 10 percent below the 1960-64 average. The West German crop--largest in Western Europe--at 123.7 million bushels was down slightly. Eastern Europe, the second largest rye producing area after the USSR, reported a rye crop of 416.5 million bushels, off 3 percent. Crops in Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia, the principal producers in the region, are reported near year-earlier levels. The USSR, normally accounting for 40 percent of the world's crop, is expecting little change from last year's 472.4 million bushels.

World Rye Trade

In 1968/69, the general downtrend in world rye consumption, production, and trade is expected to continue. Rye trade has fluctuated sharply in the last decade from a 1962/63 high of 85.7 million bushels to only 15 million bushels in 1967/68. Exports from the USSR generally account for 30 to 60 percent of world rye trade. With production estimated to be near last season's level, little change is likely in their level of exports. Western Europe has accounted for 80 to 90 percent of Free World rye imports With consumption in Western Europe showing steady declines, this year's slightly smaller crop may not result in increased imports.

CLASSES OF WHEAT IN THE U.S. WHEAT ECONOMY

By Frank Gomme 1/

Wheat dates back to the dawn of civilization. Although wheat's origin is unknown, it was first cultivated in Southwestern Asia, where evidences of earliest man have been found. Wheat was not native to the New World, so probably arrived in the Western Hemisphere with the conquistadors and early Spanish settlers. It was an important crop of the early English colonies along the U.S. east coast. As man moved West, wheat went with him. The United States now produces more classes of wheat in volume than any other country.

Wild einkoin, still grown in the Balkan States, is believed to be the common ancestor of all wheats. Since its beginning wheat has undergone many changes and now accounts for over 20 percent of the world's cropland and is grown in nearly every country. For years, any improvement in the wheat plant came about through selection of the best grain from one year's harvest as seed for the next year's plantings. However, since the early 1900's, plant scientists have been producing new varieties of wheat by genetic breeding.

Only three species of wheat are commercially important in the world today and they account for 90 percent of all the wheat grown. These three species are Triticum aestivum (common wheat), Triticum compactum (club) and Triticum durum (durum). In years past, small acreages of other species were grown in the United States, principally for livestock feed, but they have since virtually disappeared from commercial production.

Wheat also may be further classified according to texture of the ripened kernel, color of the kernel, and the growing habits of the plant. Each of the 223 varieties grown in the United States may be classified under these three general features.

The varieties of wheat grown in the United States were most recently enumerated in the 1964 wheat varietial survey.

1/ Economist, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

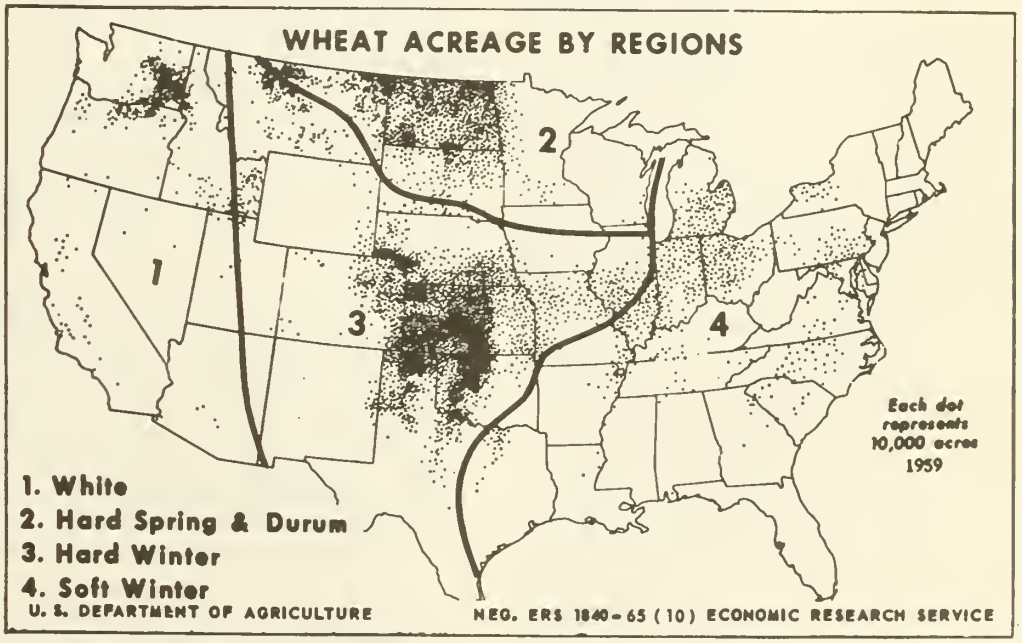


Table 3.--Estimated percentage of total wheat acreage in the United States occupied by each class at 5-year intervals for selected years, 1919-64

Year	Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1919	32.0	24.2	30.1	7.3	6.4	100.0
1924	41.4	22.4	22.1	5.9	8.2	100.0
1929	43.5	22.0	17.7	7.4	9.4	100.0
1934	44.6	23.2	20.9	6.7	4.6	100.0
1939	47.6	20.9	19.6	6.6	5.3	100.0
1944	46.8	24.0	18.2	7.7	3.3	100.0
1949	54.2	20.8	13.0	7.8	4.2	100.0
1954	55.9	21.4	11.9	8.3	2.5	100.0
1959	56.7	19.5	12.7	9.0	2.1	100.0
1964	57.6	15.6	13.6	8.4	4.8	100.0

Agricultural Research Service: Based on Distribution of the Varieties and Classes of Wheat in the United States published in 1959 and 1964.

Wheat can be either fall or spring planted. Normally if planted in the spring a true winter wheat would not produce a crop. Both winter and spring wheats may produce grain that is red or white or some variation thereof. These shades may range from yellow to amber. Wheat may also be classified as to whether its kernel is hard or soft. Hard wheats are normally higher in protein and gluten and are used in bread flour. Soft wheats are lower in protein and are milled into flour for cookies, cakes, crackers, and pastries. Probably the most often used classification of wheat in the United States is as follows: hard red winter, hard red spring, soft red winter, white and durum. There are also many subclasses, the most important of which are white club wheat, winter white and spring white wheat and red durum. All wheat may be further defined on the basis of quality grades running from No. 1 through No. 5 and sample.

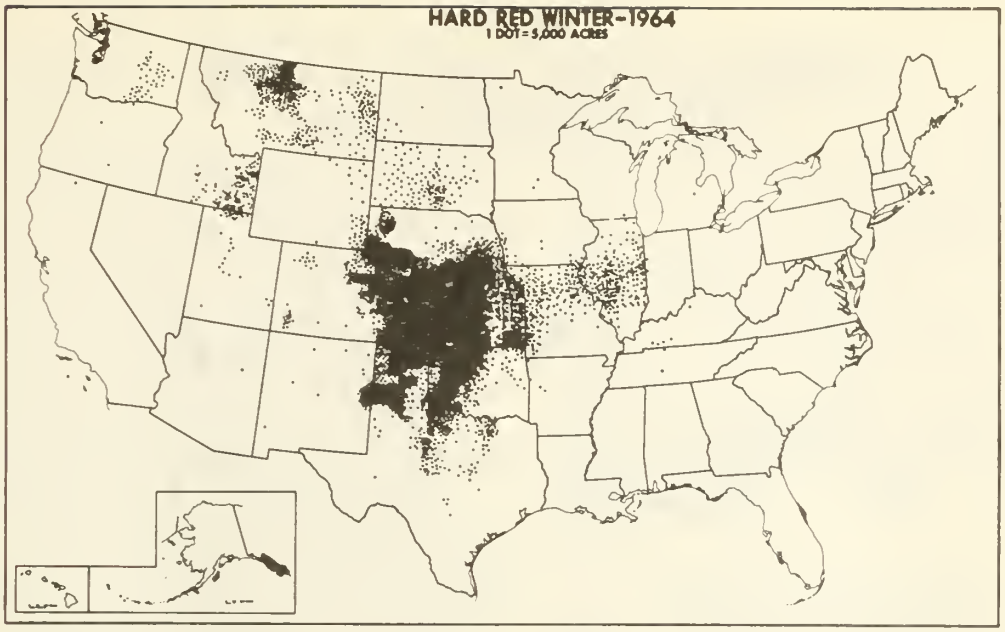
HARD RED WINTER WHEAT

Regions and Varieties

Hard red winter wheat (HRW) is the largest and most important class of wheat in the United States. Generally, any change in the United States wheat picture can be attributed, in some part, to this class.

Botanically, *Triticum aestivum* is a common bread wheat. First introduced from Russia in 1873, hard red winter spread to become the most widely produced of all classes of wheat. It is normally grown in areas of limited rainfall where soils are relatively high in available nitrogen. Both of these conditions are conducive to grain with a high protein content.

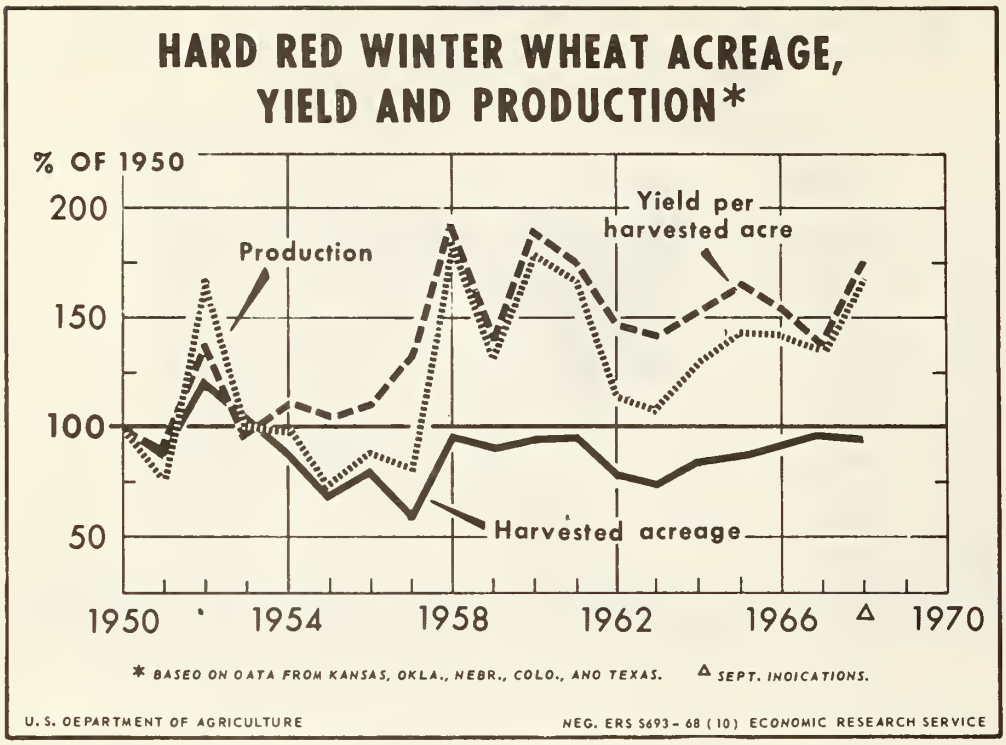
Some varieties of hard red winter are among the most winter-hardy and drought-resistant wheats in the world. The

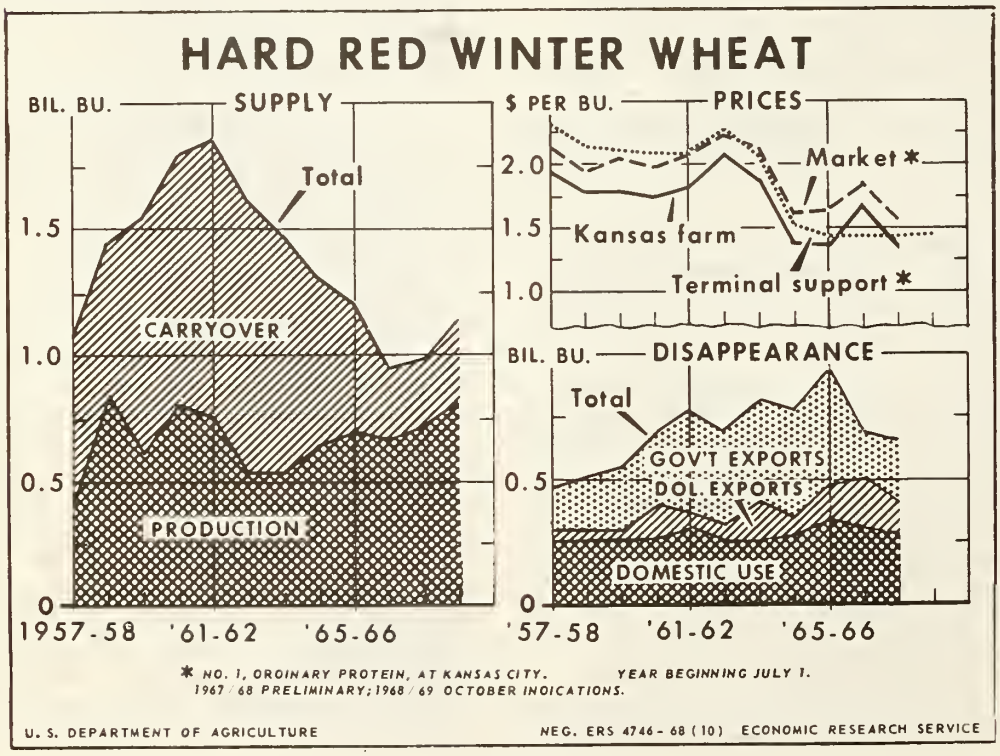


largest planted acreage in HRW was around 1950. Its share of the total acreage has expanded rapidly since the early 1900's and by 1964 had risen to almost 58 percent of the total. Production has varied from a low of 177 million bushels in 1933 (a drought year) or 33 percent of the total to a record high 836 million bushels in 1958--57 percent.

The heart of the HRW production area is Kansas. This State usually accounts for about a third of the HRW crop and more than 15 percent of the total United States wheat crop. Oklahoma, Nebraska, Montana, Texas, and Colorado are also important producers. In most of this region there is little competition from other classes of wheat or other small grains. However, to the east in areas of higher annual rainfall HRW comes into competition with soft red winter wheat. To the north, with more severe winters, fall-seeded HRW gives away to hard red spring and durum. Hard red winter is found in 3 general regions: the Central and Southern Great Plains, the Intermountain and Western States, and the Northern and Midwestern States. A particular variety's response to climatic conditions and resistance to certain diseases and insects may make it especially suited to one particular location.

Sixty-seven varieties of hard red winter were reported grown in 1964. Of the 9 varieties which in 1964 accounted for over a million acres, one had been released in 1956 and 3 in 1960. Each of the others had been grown for a longer period of time. Turkey, the major variety in the early 1900's, had all but disappeared by 1964. Varieties such as Blackhull, Kanred, and Temarq, which were important in the 1920's and 1930's have now declined in importance. In 1964, Wichita and Triumph were the two most important varieties, accounting for 24.7 percent of the total hard red winter acreage. If all the derivatives of Triumph were included in the above, the total would reach 39.5 percent of the hard red winter acreage. Scout, first reported in the 1964 varietal survey, has become important in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. For the 1968 crop, it was


HARD RED WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION*
% OF 1950
200
150
100
50
Production
Yield per harvested acre
Harvested acreage
1950
1954
1958
1962
1966
1970
* BASED ON DATA FROM KANSAS, OKLA., NEBR., COLO., AND TEXAS.
Δ SEPT. INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5693-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


HARD RED WINTER WHEAT
BIL. BU.
SUPPLY
Total
CARRYOVER
PRODUCTION
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
1957-58
'61-62
'65-66
$ PER BU.
PRICES
2.0
1.5
1.0
Market *
Kansas farm
Terminal support *
BIL. BU.
DISAPPEARANCE
Total
GOV'T EXPORTS
DOL. EXPORTS
DOMESTIC USE
0.5
0
'57-58
'61-62
'65-66
* NO. 1, ORDINARY PROTEIN, AT KANSAS CITY.
YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.
1967/68 PRELIMINARY; 1968/69 OCTOBER INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 4746-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

the leading variety, accounting for over 30 percent of the total acreage in these States.

Markets and Uses

During the time of record-high carryovers, hard red winter accounted for three-fourths of the total--in 1961 a whopping 1,104 million bushels. Now, with stocks at lower levels, it accounts for just over one-half. Hard red winter's primary domestic use is in the milling of bread flour. This flour, high in gluten, is especially suited to modern bread-making methods. Hard red winter may account for over 40 percent of the total domestic food use. This quantity may fluctuate depending on price spreads between hard red winter and hard spring wheat. As the price spread narrows, the milling demand for hard red spring will increase at the expense of hard red winter. Quality of the hard red winter crop in relation to soft red may also affect the total. For as the price of soft red approaches that of hard red winter, the demand for hard red normally increases.

Total domestic use over the years has ranged between 250 and 300 million bushels. This class of wheat usually accounts for at least half of the total domestic disappearance in the United States. The largest estimated domestic use was in 1943 when large quantities of hard red winter were moved into feed channels. However, in most years feed use is rather small, as price levels and the long-held idea of HRW as bread wheat and not a feed wheat tend to limit any expansion.

It is the major export class, with more shipped than all other classes together. During the record export year of 1965/66, hard red winter shipments totaled almost 600 million bushels, of which 400 million bushels moved under food aid programs to needy people around the world. While India has been the largest recipient of HRW under the aid programs, Japan and Western Europe have been the most important commercial customers. Most of the hard red winter is shipped via Gulf ports. Considering its dominance in the U.S. export picture, hard red winter wheats also may be the major class of wheat moving in world trade.

Because of its dominance in the wheat supply and disappearance picture, HRW also plays a dominant role in wheat price determination. Prices of other classes of wheat, except durum, normally tend to move in relation to that of hard red winter. This relationship would depend upon the degree of substitution between the classes at that time.

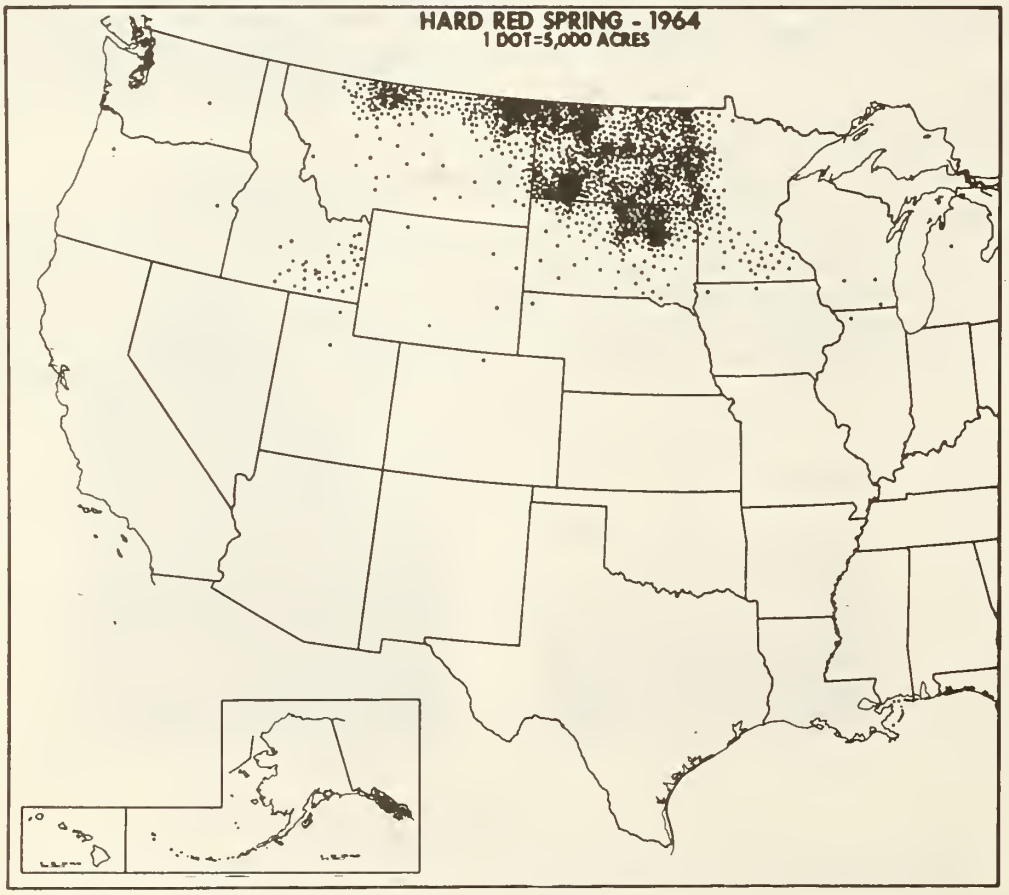
Kansas City is the major terminal market for hard red winter. Because of its proximity to the major wheat area, as well as its position on a major transportation route, Kansas City has long been an important cash market for this wheat. The supply and distribution for the 5 major types of wheat, over the last 10 years is shown in table 28.

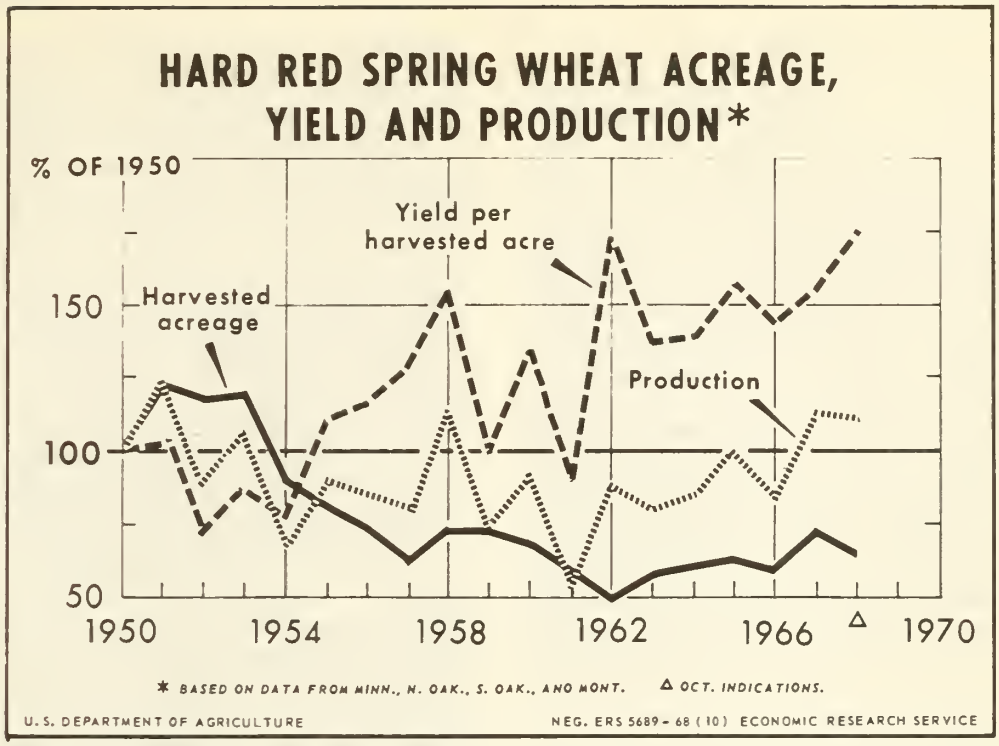
HARD RED SPRING WHEAT

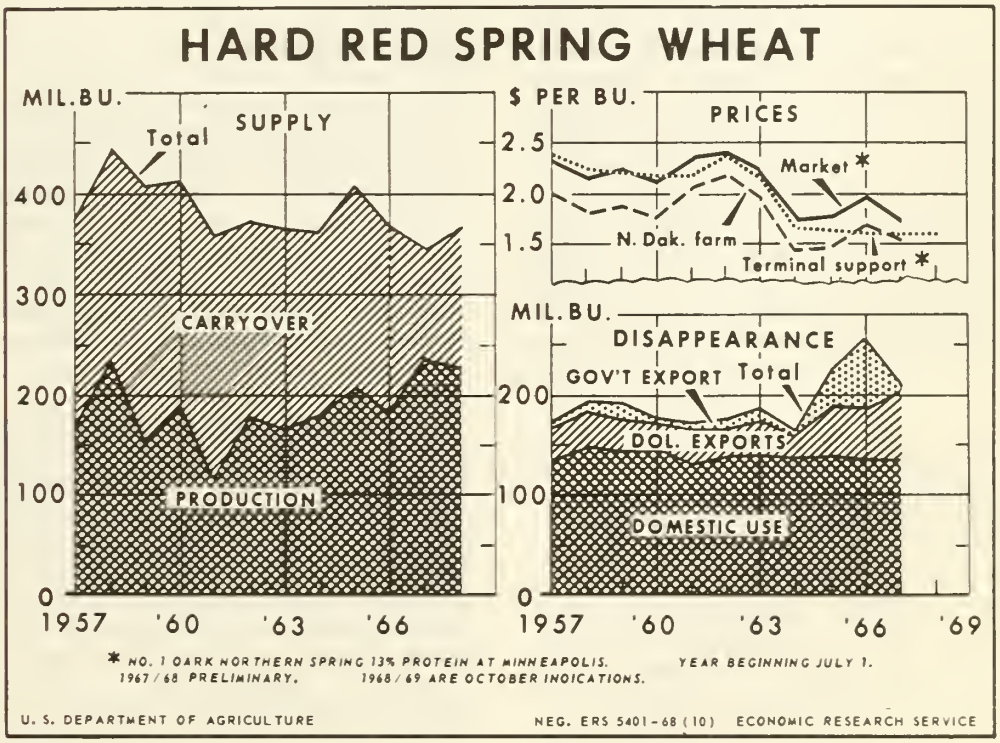
Regions and Varieties

Hard red spring wheat (HRS) is highly regarded as a quality bread wheat. It is principally grown in the northern sections of the United States, where climatic extremes are especially suitable to spring-sown grains. Because of these extremes in climate, winter wheat, which must be seeded in the fall, generally does not survive. However, in those areas of the spring wheat belt where winter wheat can be grown it usually out-yields spring wheats partly because of its earlier maturity date. Often both spring and winter wheats will be grown, giving a better distribution of labor and reducing the risk of crop failure. Spring wheat may also be sown on land where the fall-seeded crop has been winter killed.

The major HRS wheat States are North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota. The spring wheat region also includes Colorado, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Idaho. Traces of HRS wheat are found in many adjoining states. Stem rust and other diseases, along with competition from corn and soybeans, have pushed spring wheat westward out of some of the old traditional areas and concentrated it in the Dakotas and Montana. This region is characterized by an annual average rainfall of 15 to 25 inches. Because of the scarcity of moisture, yields are often drastically reduced by drought and heat, particularly in the western part of this region. Consequently, there is a continuous search for high yielding varieties which may escape injury by (1) heading out before hot weather occurs, (2) ripening before soil moisture is exhausted, (3) or have traits which help them endure these conditions.




HARD RED SPRING WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION*
% OF 1950
150
100
50
Yield per harvested acre
Harvested acreage
Production
1950
1954
1958
1962
1966
Δ
1970
* BASED ON DATA FROM MINN., N. DAK., S. DAK., AND MONT.
Δ OCT. INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5689-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


HARD RED SPRING WHEAT
MIL.BU.
SUPPLY
Total
400
300
200
100
0
CARRYOVER
PRODUCTION
1957
'60
'63
'66
$ PER BU.
PRICES
2.5
2.0
1.5
Market *
N. Dak. farm
Terminal support *
MIL.BU.
DISAPPEARANCE
GOV'T EXPORT
Total
200
100
0
DOL. EXPORTS
DOMESTIC USE
1957
'60
'63
'66
'69
* NO. 1 DARK NORTHERN SPRING 13% PROTEIN AT MINNEAPOLIS.
YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.
1967/68 PRELIMINARY.
1968/69 ARE OCTOBER INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5401-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

All grains in the spring wheat area, except winter rye, are spring-planted and are harvested with the same machinery. Therefore, it is not difficult for large changes in acreage of the various alternative crops to occur as prices change or damage from weather or disease take place. When irrigation is possible, HRS fits well into a crop rotation program. In the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, it is grown in rotation with sweet clover, sugar beets, corn or with other small grains. In the drier western areas of the spring wheat region, it is alternated with summer fallow. This permits the idle land to store and conserve moisture for the succeeding crop. HRS is usually sown as early as possible in the spring, giving it a better chance to fully develop and escape damage from heat, drought, or rust. It is a common practice to windrow the crop and thresh it from the swath, when at harvesttime the fields are too weedy or are ripening unevenly

Since the early 1900's the proportion of the total wheat acreage occupied by HRS has generally declined. From the 1919 high of 24.2 percent of the total, it had dropped to 15.6 percent in 1964. Because of weather hazards and disease epidemics, both per acre yields and total production have fluctuated sharply. Production dropped to a record low of 51 million bushels in 1936 and a recent low of 117 million bushels in 1961. Production reached a high of 256 million bushels in 1951, while per acre yields were at their high in 1968. HRS wheat production accounted for as much as a fifth of the total wheat crop in the early 1940's, but only about 14 to 15 percent in recent years.

Many of the earliest known varieties of HRS were of Russian origin, while most of varieties now grown have been developed in the United States or in Canada.

HRS is highly vulnerable to various rust strains, so new and improved resistant varieties are always in demand. Thirty-nine varieties of HRS were reported grown in 1964, of which only one was common as far back as 1919. The development of hardier and more disease-resistant varieties has affected the popularity of many of the earliest grown varieties. Prior to 1934, Marquis was dominant, occupying over three-fourths of the acreage for years. Thatcher and Ceres gained popularity in the mid-1930's. A severe rust epidemic in 1935 hit both Marquis and Ceres varieties. The three most common varieties in 1964; Justin, Lee, and Selkirk have all been released since the severe rust epidemic of 1950. The leading variety, Justin, was released in 1962 and by 1964 accounted for nearly one-quarter of the hard red spring acreage. Selkirk made up approximately 50 percent of the total in 1959, but had dropped to around 20 percent by 1964. Lee held at around 15 percent of the total during this same period. Crim, Pembina and Chris are new varieties which are accounting for increasing acreage. No variety of spring wheat has been resistant to all the races of any disease. New varieties that are resistant to known diseases and insects may be susceptible to mutations of these diseases and insects. Consequently, new varieties must be continuously under study.

Markets and Uses

Since World War II, domestic use of HRS has generally averaged around 140 million bushels a year. As much as 85 percent of this total may move into food use. Demand for hard spring wheat has been strong as the importance of commercial baking has increased. Modern bakers require a flour that will mix into a strong dough capable of holding up under high speed mixers.

At times HRS is blended with durum wheat to produce flour for macaroni products. However this normally occurs only when durum is in short supply. The quantity of other wheat used with durum will depend upon the relative supplies and the prices of both wheats. As the price spread between hard red spring and hard red winter wheat widens, millers will substitute hard winter for hard spring. This is not a perfect substitution, but common where both kinds of wheat are available and the

price spread is favorable. Because of its high quality and the premiums it normally commands, HRS is not often used for feed. HRS supplies are supplemented each year by small amounts of imported wheat. The majority of this is seed wheat and comes from Canada.

Although HRS exports have seldom been larger than 50 million bushels, much greater quantities were shipped in both 1966/67 and 1967/68. Normally, because of price, it has been an unattractive purchase for countries buying wheat under the food aid programs. However, in some recent years, the United States has moved substantial quantities under these programs in order to protect the limited supplies of other classes of wheat.

In recent years, stocks of HRS have been sufficient to cover domestic and export requirements. In 1944, HRS stocks accounted for 47.6 percent of the total, but have seldom reached 25 percent since then. However, the largest physical quantity was over 251 million bushels in July 1958.

Prices of U.S. HRS are affected as much by supplies and prices in Canada as by those of competing wheats in the United States. Domestic HRS prices tend to move in relationship to HRW, subject to quality and supply considerations. Canada, our principal competitor for export markets, indirectly affects prices by its actions in the world export markets.

Minneapolis is the major terminal market for HRS, as well as an important milling center for hard spring flours. Although HRS is grown in the North Central United States, less than half the total spring wheat exports normally move through the Great Lakes. In recent years, large amounts have been shipped from the Atlantic ports to Europe and from Pacific ports to Japan.

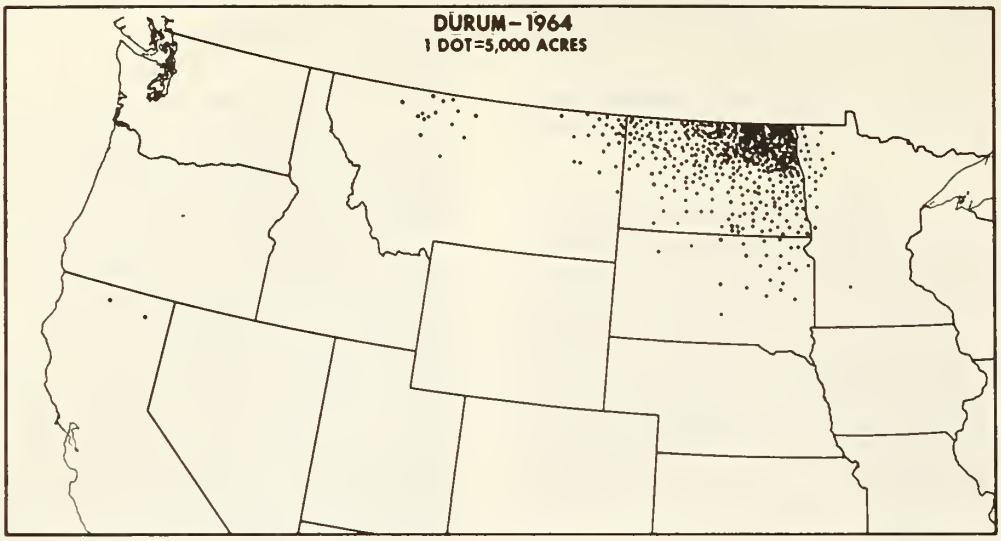
DURUM WHEAT

Regions and Varieties

Durum wheat is unique among the 5 classes of wheat grown in the United States. Botanically, *Triticum durum* is a species distinct from the common bread wheats. There are two separate forms of durum, of which only one is still grown extensively in the United States. Red seeded durum, common among world durums, has not been important in this country since around 1950. Amber durum is the second form. It has kernels that are free threshing, white, and usually rather long and pointed. The kernels are also translucent, which gives them an amber appearance. Durum is the hardest of all wheats. All the durums now commercially grown in the United States are of spring habit.

Durum has been widely grown in the United States since about 1900; however, it has never accounted for more than 10 percent of the total wheat acreage. In 1929 it had expanded to a high of 9.4 percent of total acreage, but had dropped to 2.1 percent in 1959. The area planted to durum has shifted northward until the center of production is now in northeastern North Dakota. Over four-fifths of the U.S. durum crop is normally produced in this State. Of the estimated 1968 crop of 101 million bushels, 84.9 million came from here. Lesser quantities are produced in South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and California. Durum production totaled 95 million bushels in 1928, but dropped to 7 million in 1934, and hit a low of only 5 million bushels in 1954.

Most of our early durum varieties were introduced from southern Russia and the Mediterranean. Durum, like all spring wheats, is highly vulnerable to various rust strains. Consequently, new



and improved varieties have been continuously in demand. Of the 10 varieties grown in 1964, only one was in existence before 1924. Kubanka was probably the first important variety. In the mid-1930's Mindum and Pentad became popular. By 1954, Mindum accounted for almost 70 percent of the total durum acreage. However, its susceptibility to certain rust strains has contributed to its decline in the past 15 years. By 1959, Mindum had dropped to 5 percent of the total while Langdon and Ramsey (released in 1956 under an accelerated variety development program) accounted for almost 86 percent. By 1964, Wells was the leading variety with Lakota in second place. These 2 varieties had been released in 1960. Leeds--a new variety of rust resistant durum wheat released in 1966 has gained in popularity.

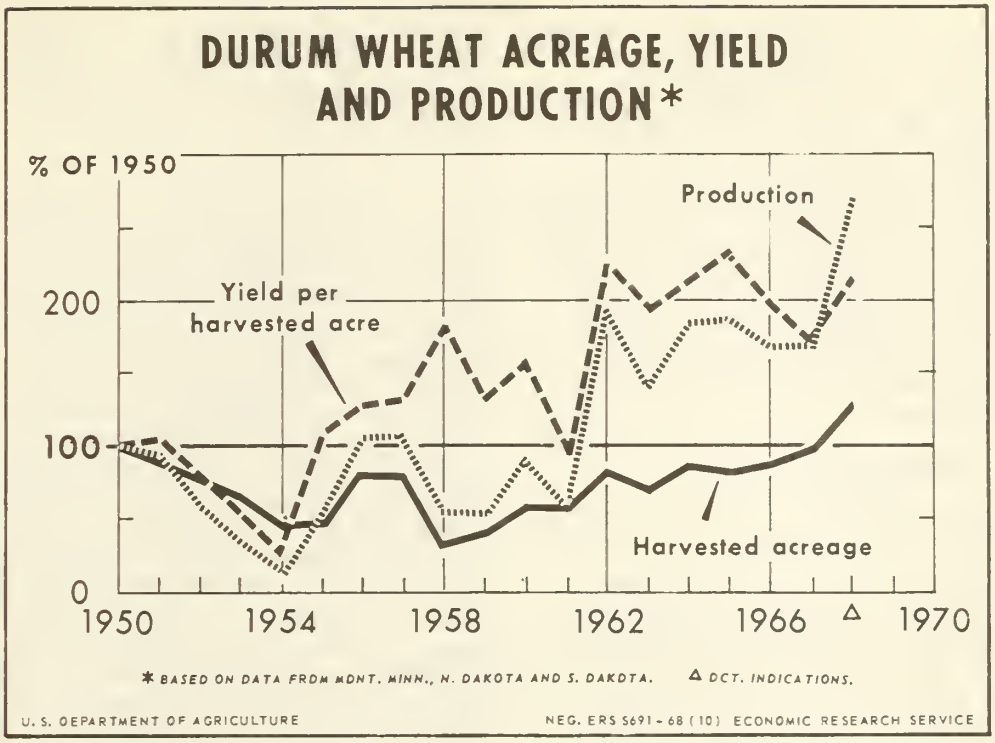
Markets and Uses

Durum is used for the manufacture of semolina, a purified middling obtained from the grinding process. Semolina is used in the production of macaroni and spaghetti and related products. Domestic use of durum has been fairly stable over the years, averaging slightly less than 30 million bushels. The exact level in any given year will depend upon both available supply and quality of the crop. In years of short supply, other wheats may be substituted in the production of macaroni products. In a 1965 study over 23 million bushels of durum were estimated to have been used for these products.

Over the years, the durum situation has been characterized by sharply fluctuating production and supplies, resulting in wide-ranging prices. The great variations in durum yields may be attributed to both weather and rust factors. The variation in acreage seeded is in response to changes in prices and Government programs. As durum supplies increase, the premium paid for it over hard red spring wheat decreases, thus tending to discourage further expansion.

Minneapolis has long been the major terminal market for durum. It is also an important milling center. The Great Lakes are the principal export point, although some durum moves out of Gulf and Atlantic ports.

Durum is grown in many countries, the main producers are the Mediterranean countries, North America, the Soviet Union, and Argentina.


DURUM WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION*
% OF 1950
200
100
0
Production
Yield per harvested acre
Harvested acreage
1950
1954
1958
1962
1966
1970
* BASED ON DATA FROM MONT. MINN., N. DAKOTA AND S. DAKOTA.
Δ OCT. INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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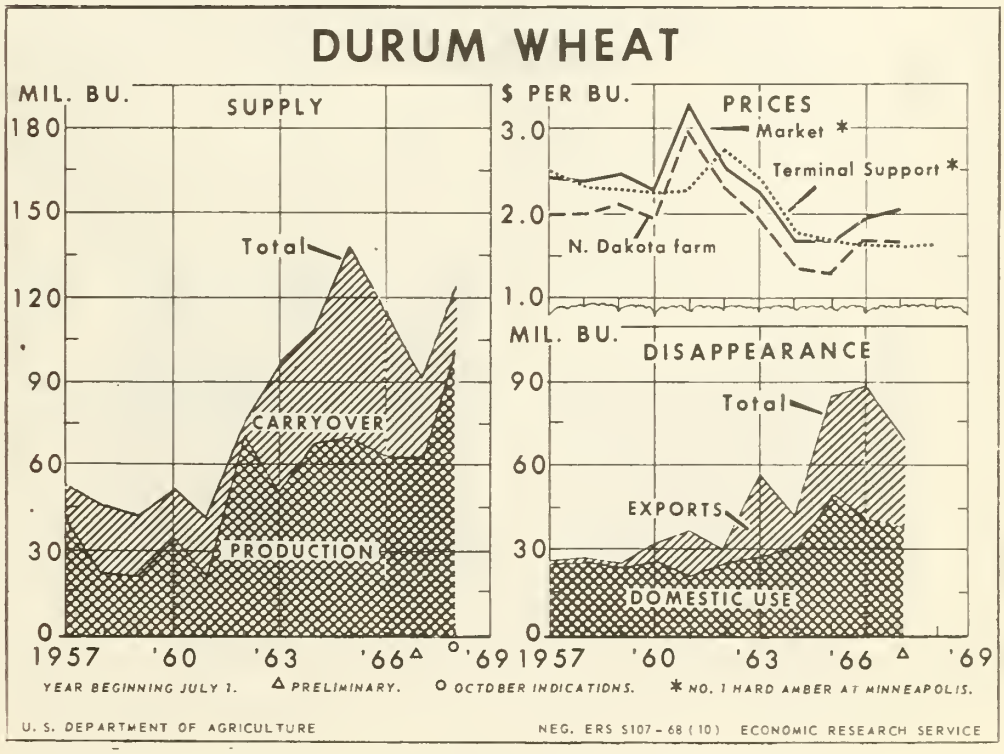

DURUM WHEAT
MIL. BU.
SUPPLY
180
150
120
90
60
30
0
Total
CARRYOVER
PRODUCTION
1957
'60
'63
'66Δ
O'69
$ PER BU.
PRICES
3.0
2.0
1.0
Market *
Terminal Support *
N. Dakota farm
MIL. BU.
DISAPPEARANCE
90
60
30
0
Total
EXPORTS
DOMESTIC USE
1957
'60
'63
'66
Δ
'69
YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.
Δ PRELIMINARY.
O OCTOBER INDICATIONS.
* NO. 1 HARD AMBER AT MINNEAPOLIS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS S107-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

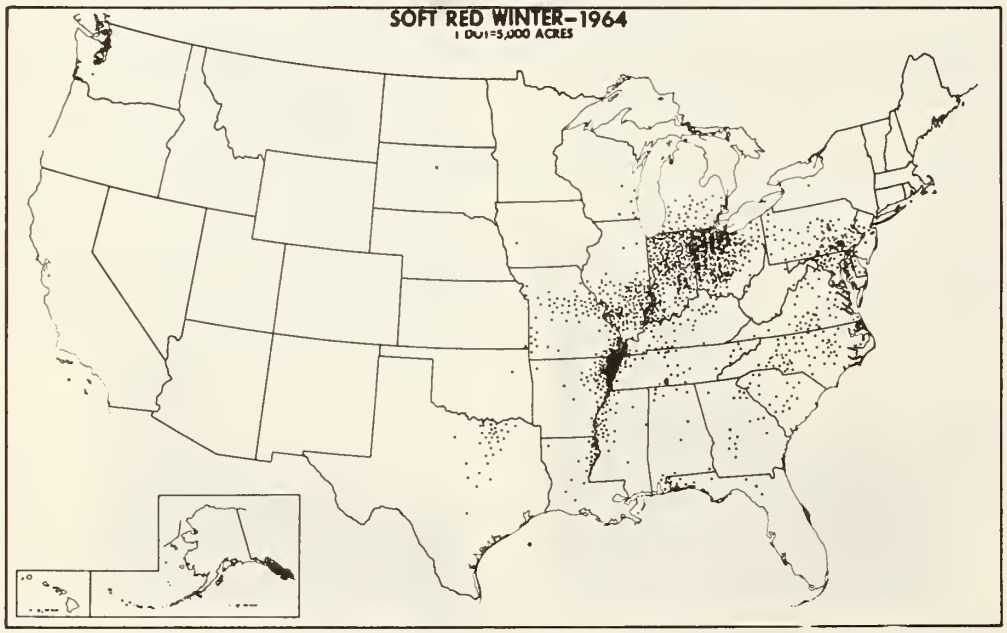
But Argentina and Canada are the only major exporters of durum wheat. The United States has exported large quantities in the past 3 years, but previously most of the production was consumed domestically. During years of high prices, some countries export durum and import cheaper bread wheats. World durum trade is small, totaling only 3 to 4 percent of the total world wheat trade. Western Europe is the major importer of durum, almost all of which is on a commercial basis. In the last few years, the United States has shipped minute amounts of durum under the food aid programs.

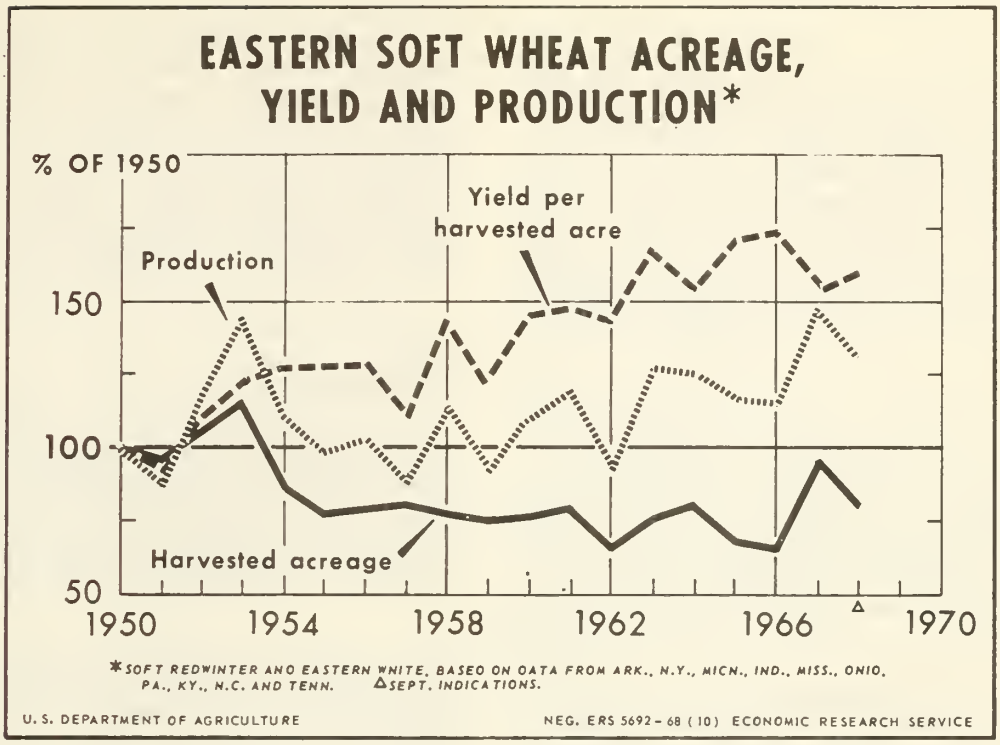
EASTERN SOFT WHEATS

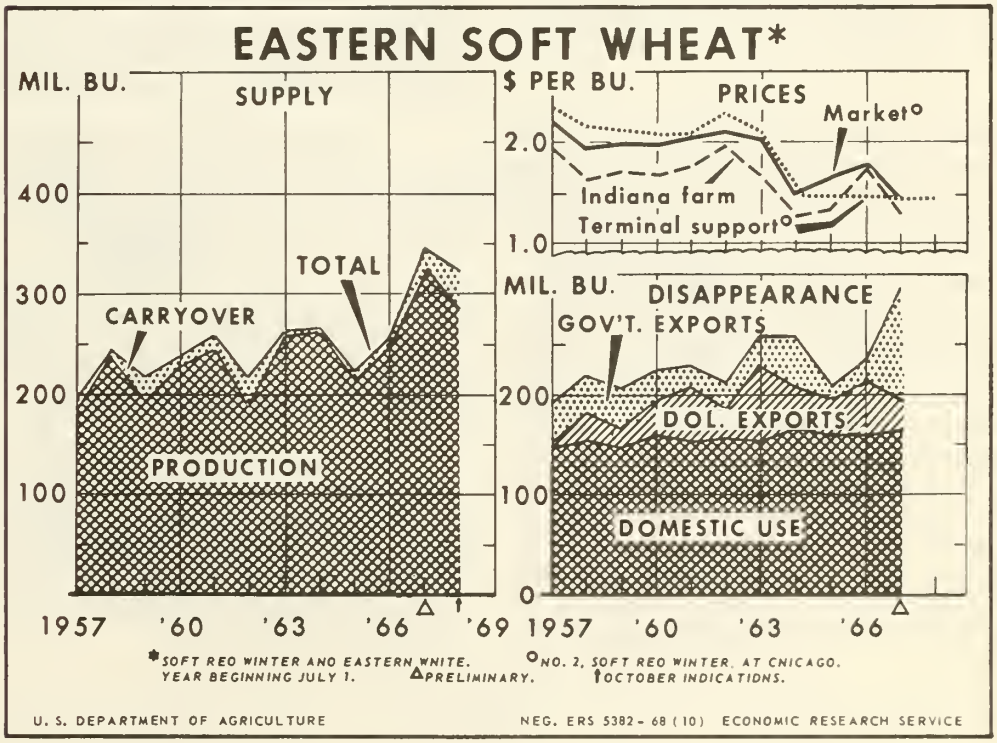
Regions and Varieties

Soft red winter and white wheat grown in the east have been grouped into a general category called "eastern soft wheat." The most important wheat grown is soft red winter, while eastern white wheat is of lesser importance. Eastern white is included here because of its isolation from the western white wheat area and its independence of that area's supply and demand factors. Except where specifically noted, this discussion will combine the two eastern wheats.

About one-fourth of the wheat produced in the United States is grown in the eastern region, including the States east of the Mississippi River plus Louisiana and parts of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The western boundary is more climatic than geographic so there is no sharp line of demarcation between the soft wheats of the east and the hard wheats of the west. Agriculture in the eastern soft wheat area is diversified, as opposed to the hard wheat areas of the west where wheat is the dominant crop. Here, dairying and the raising of livestock and poultry are the leading industries. Wheat has to compete with corn, soybeans, hay, pasture, other crops and people for land usage. Eastern soft wheat is often grown as a supplement to and in rotation with other crops. Nearly all




EASTERN SOFT WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION*
% OF 1950
Yield per harvested acre
Production
150
100
50
Harvested acreage
1950
1954
1958
1962
1966
1970
*SOFT REDWINTER AND EASTERN WHITE, BASED ON DATA FROM ARK., N.Y., MICH., IND., MISS., OHIO, PA., KY., N.C. AND TENN. △SEPT. INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5692-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


EASTERN SOFT WHEAT*
MIL. BU.
SUPPLY
400
300
200
100
TOTAL
CARRYOVER
PRODUCTION
1957
'60
'63
'66
'69
$ PER BU.
PRICES
Market°
2.0
1.0
Indiana farm
Terminal support°
MIL. BU.
DISAPPEARANCE
GOV'T. EXPORTS
200
100
0
DOL. EXPORTS
DOMESTIC USE
1957
'60
'63
'66
*SOFT RED WINTER AND EASTERN WHITE. YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.
△PRELIMINARY.
°NO. 2, SOFT RED WINTER, AT CHICAGO.
†OCTOBER INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5382-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

the soft wheat grown in the East is seeded in the fall and harvested in the following spring and summer.

Acreage in eastern soft wheat as a percent of the total acreage has dropped sharply over the years. From a 1919 level of almost a third of the total, acreage in these wheats dropped to less than 15 percent in the early 1960's. However, increasing yields have limited any decline in production--1967 was a record for the eastern soft wheat crop compared with a recent low of 148 million bushels in 1951.

The major soft red wheat producers in the east are: Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Since, 1964 there has been a rapid expansion in soft red acreage in the Mississippi Delta States and the Southeastern States. White wheat in the east comes principally from New York and Michigan, with traces in adjoining States.

Eastern farmers generally prefer beardless varieties, of wheat, usually more suitable for livestock use. Often the earlier a variety matures the more desirable. This permits more extensive use of land and labor.

Many of the early varieties of eastern soft wheats can be traced back to Europe and the Mediterranean. Sixty-five varieties of soft red winter were reported grown in 1964. The large number of varieties reflect the diverse geographical area over which this wheat is grown. Fulcaster Fultz, Mediterranean, and Poole were some of the early varieties of soft red. Only traces of these varieties are found today. Only 2 varieties, Thorne and Monon, have ever accounted for over 30 percent of the acreage. Introduced in 1937, Thorne in-increased rapidly, totaling nearly 3.5 million acres in 1949. Monon, released in 1959, was the only variety grown on more than a million acres in 1964, slightly more than one-third of the class acreage.

Only two varieties of eastern white are now commercially important. Avon was the most important variety in 1964, accounting for over half the acreage in New York and over 10 percent in Michigan. Genesee, which had been the principal variety in 1959 in New York, had slipped badly. During this 5-year period it held its own in Michigan, making up around 63 percent of the acreage. Yorkwin and Cornell 595, which had been important in the past, had all but disappeared by 1964.

Markets and Uses

Stocks of eastern soft wheat have been running at a much reduced level in recent years. Since 1960, eastern soft wheats have accounted for a little over one percent of the total stocks compared with over 10 percent 30 years ago.

Flour milled from eastern soft wheats is one of the basics in the manufacture of pastries, cookies, crackers, and cakes. Despite specialized uses, in some instances one class may be substituted in part for another, although some products such as saltines have rather rigid requirements for a specific wheat.

Substitution may take place between eastern soft wheats and low-protein hard wheats grown in adjacent areas in the production of family type flour. In addition to the usual competitive factors of location and quality requirements of the final products, the degree of competition between these wheats is also affected by the general lack of price support eligibility of eastern soft wheat.

Annual domestic use of eastern soft wheat is fairly stable at around 150 to 160 million bushels. The bulk of this goes into food use. A large proportion of eastern white wheat is ground for flour. It is also used in prepared whole grain breakfast cereals.

At times large quantities of soft red winter move into feed use. Because of its quality and the fact that many sections of the eastern soft wheat region are feed grain deficient areas, wheat in this region is more likely to be fed. Exports act as the mechansism for holding carryover stocks of this wheat at moderate or negligible levels. Commercial exports fluctate depending on the size and quality of Western Europe's crop--also soft wheat--and the U.S. export price of soft wheat versus that of hard winter, ordinary protein. Since many producers of eastern soft wheat are not in the wheat program, prices are usually weak relative to the price support loan level. On the other hand, low-protein hard wheats usually derive greater price strength from the loan program because the program absorps excess hard wheat supplies.

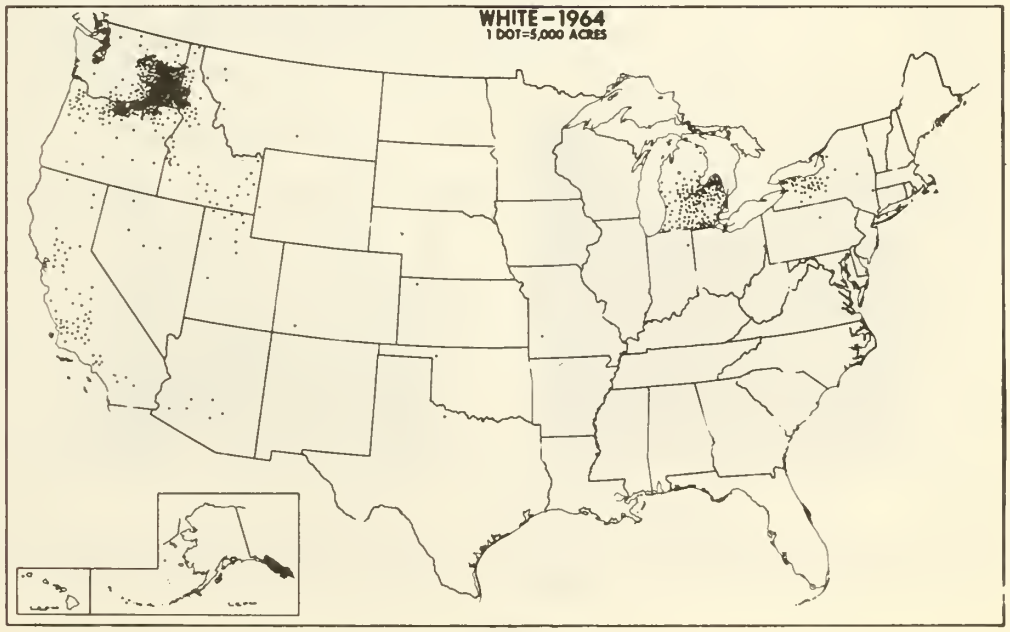
Chicago, and St. Louis, are the two major interior terminal markets for eastern soft wheat. There are a number of other marketing centers in this region of which the most important are Buffalo, N.Y. and Toledo, Ohio.

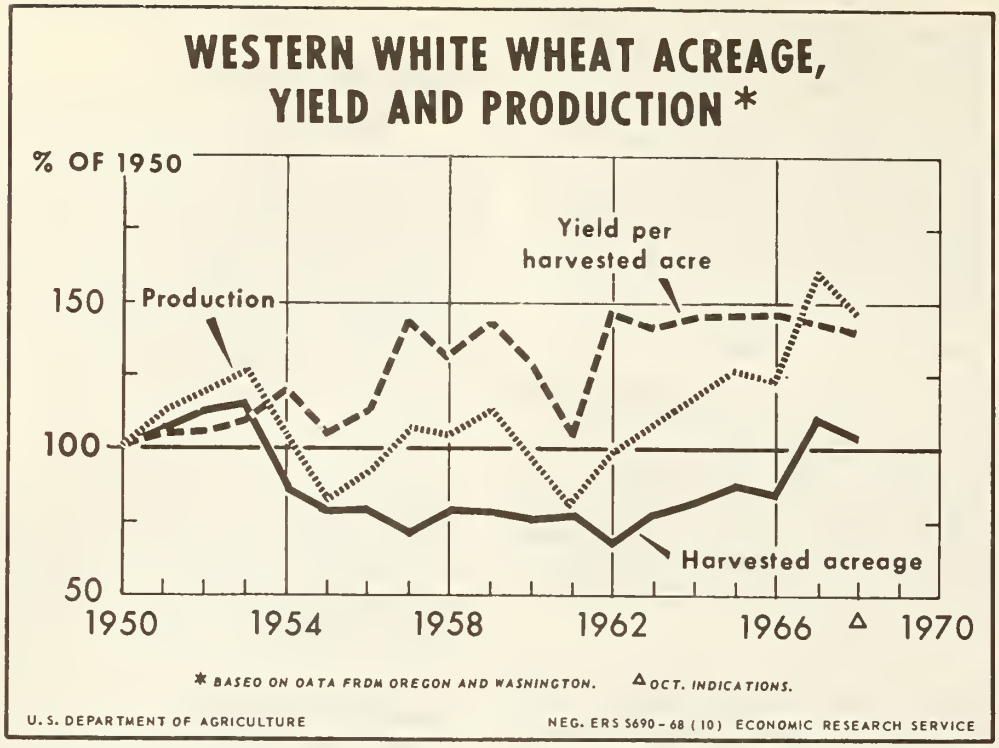
WESTERN WHITE WHEAT

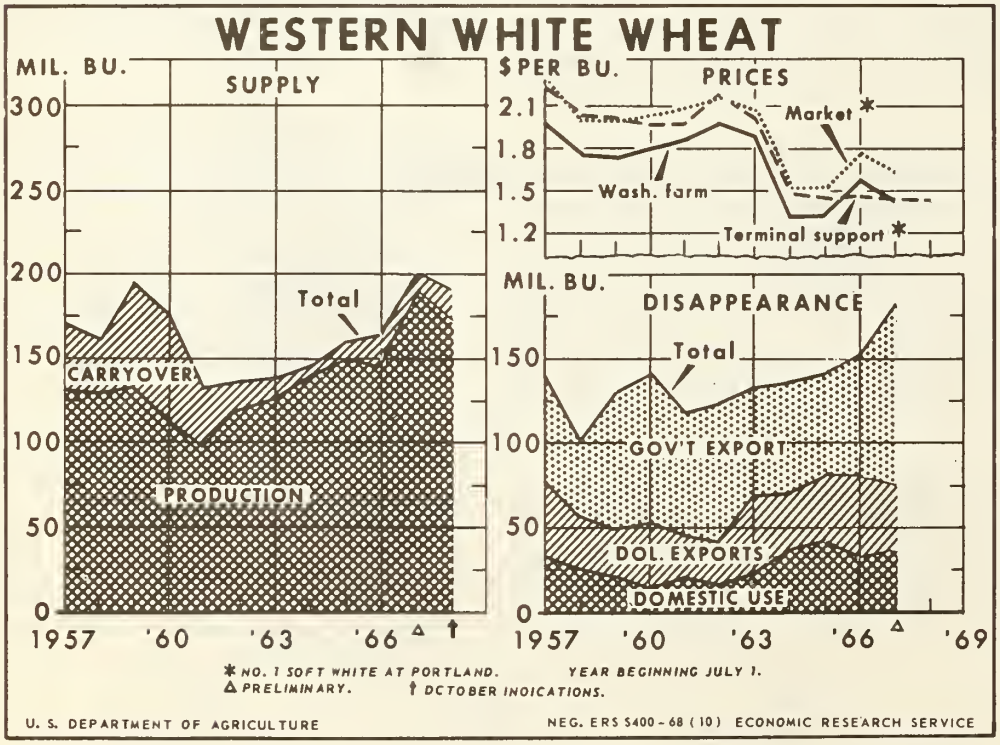
Regions and Varieties

White wheat may be hard or soft, spring or winter, common or club. Eastern white wheat has been grouped with soft red wheat in the East because of its isolation from the major white wheat area. Although western white wheat is at times listed as a subclass of white wheat, in this article all white wheat grown in the Western United States has been placed into a general category called western white wheat.

White wheat is grown in most of the western states. The majority of each year's crop comes from the Pacific Northwest, which encompasses Washington, Oregon, and northern Idaho. Washington is the most important producer, frequently accounting for over half the western white wheat crop. Although the Pacific Northwest accounts for 85 percent of the total western white wheat production, small quantities are also grown in California, Montana and Utah, with trace amounts in adjoining states.




WESTERN WHITE WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION *
% OF 1950
150
100
50
Production
Yield per harvested acre
Harvested acreage
1950
1954
1958
1962
1966 Δ
1970
* BASED ON DATA FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON. Δ OCT. INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS S690-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


WESTERN WHITE WHEAT
MIL. BU.
SUPPLY
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Total
CARRYOVER
PRODUCTION
1957
'60
'63
'66 Δ †
$ PER BU.
PRICES
2.1
1.8
1.5
1.2
Market *
Wash. farm
Terminal support *
MIL. BU.
DISAPPEARANCE
150
100
50
0
Total
GOV'T EXPORT
DOL. EXPORTS
DOMESTIC USE
1957
'60
'63
'66 Δ
'69
* NO. 1 SOFT WHITE AT PORTLAND.
YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.
Δ PRELIMINARY.
† OCTOBER INDICATIONS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS S400-68 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Soil and climate throughout the greater part of the western white region are not favorable to hardness of wheats. Therefore, most of the wheat of this region is either semi-hard or soft. Most of the wheat in this area is grown using the summer-fallow system. To some extent, all five of the major classes of wheat are grown in this area. Soft white and white club, subclasses of white wheat are the most important, followed distantly by hard red winter.

Barley is probably the most important feed grain competitor for land use in this region. With the expansion in irrigation, alfalfa and truck crops have also increased in importance.

Many of the earliest white wheats originated in Europe, while more recently developed ones come from Australia. Extensive research on new varieties has also been carried out in the Pacfic Northwest.

The percentage share of the total U.S. wheat acreage occupied by white wheat in the west has changed little since the early 1900's. From a 1949 level of 5.1 million acres, it had decreased to 3.6 million by 1964, chiefly as a result of acreage reduction programs. Production in the west has more than tripled over the last 40 years, climaxing in a record 1967 crop of around 190 million bushels.

There are two distinct types of white wheat: common and club. Club wheat is distinguished from common white by the shorter and denser, laterally compressed spikes.

Forty-two varieties of white wheat were grown in 1964. Of these, only four were commercially important in the eastern white wheat region and were grown almost exclusively in this area. The bulk of the white wheat acreage is in the western United States. The variety which now dominates the western white wheat acreage is Gaines, released in 1961. It is a winter hardy semi-dwarf wheat with satisfactory soft wheat baking qualities when grown under the proper climatic conditions. In 1964, it was the only white variety to occupy over a million acres, accounting for 34.9 percent of the total white wheat acreage. By 1967, acreage in Gaines had increased to over 2 million acres or about three-fifths of the total winter wheat acreage planted in the Pacific Northwest. Baart, Goldcoin, Hybrid 128, and Pacific Bluestem were all important early varieties of white wheat in the West.

In the past 20 years, varieties such as Elgin, Elmar, Omar, and Moro have also been introduced and become important, but Moro is the only one extensively grown today.

Markets and Uses

Despite the fact that white wheat is produced inland, the principal markets are the seaboard cities of Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. and Portland, Oreg. This is an area of flour mills and export houses. Portland, is the major coastal terminal market for western white. Some wheat is retained in the interior to be ground by mills, the most important of which are in the Pendleton, Oreg., and Spokane, Wash. areas.

Although domestic use has never been very large, domestic markets have absorbed from 20 to 40 million bushels of western white in recent years. It is primarily used for cracker and pastry flour. Because of the scarcity of hard red wheats in this area, the high-protein hard white wheats are also used in multipurpose or family flour. Millers in the Pacific Northwest have required from 25 to 50 million bushels of wheat a year for grinding flour during the past 30 years. Of this total, normally less than one-third would be white wheat. Hard wheats must be shipped into the region to be blended with the soft wheats to strengthen the flour. The amount of wheat shipped in depends upon the protein content of the Pacific Northwest wheat crop.

Large quantities of western white were used for feed during 1942-44 under the government wheat feeding program. Although the Pacific Northwest has traditionally been a feed grain deficit area, white wheat feeding has seldom totaled more than 10 million bushels since 1950.

The western white wheat area (specifically the Pacific Northwest region) has traditionally been a heavy net exporter. Government-assisted export programs have benefited this area since the 1930's. Export volume prior to the 1950's had never reached 100 million bushels. The record movement was in 1967/68, when 147 million bushels were shipped, over half of which was under Government programs. Government export subsidy payments, increased cash sales to Japan, and the Food for Peace Program were all instrumental in maintaining exports at high levels. In recent years, large quantities of western white have been shipped to the food-deficit countries of Southeast Asia under the Food for Peace Program. Japan has been the largest commercial purchaser of western white.

As is true in most of the other commercial wheat areas, farmers in the western white wheat region have made extensive use of the government loan programs. This along with an active export demand has kept white wheat prices in the West above loan levels in most recent years.

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Table 5 .--Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States average 1964-66, annual 1966-67, and projections for 1968

(Note.--Figures in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	Hard winter	Red winter 1/	Hard spring	Durum	White 2/	Total
	-- Million Bushels --					
Average 1964/66						
Carryover, July 1	490	6	189	54	12	751
Production	661	207	190	67	178	1,303
Imports 3/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	1,151	213	381	121	190	2,056
Exports 3/	491	64	77	30	117	779
Domestic disappearance 4/	308	140	137	41	59	685
Carryover, June 30	352	9	167	50	14	592
1966/67						
Carryover, July 1, 1966	267	8	186	54	20	535
Production	678	217	177	63	177	1,312
Imports 3/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	945	225	365	117	197	1,849
Exports 3/	377	68	120	47	132	744
Domestic disappearance 4/	311	142	136	41	50	680
Carryover, June 30, 1967	257	15	109	29	15	425
1967/68 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1967	257	15	109	29	15	425
Production	711	280	236	63	234	1,524
Imports 3/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	968	295	346	92	249	1,950
Exports 3/	369	125	73	31	163	761
Domestic disappearance 4/	278	140	136	38	60	652
Carryover, June 30, 1968	321	30	137	23	26	537
1968/69 Projected						
Carryover, July 1, 1968	321	30	137	23	26	537
Production	811	244	229	101	213	1,598
Imports 3/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	1,132	274	367	124	239	2,136
Domestic disappearance 4/	345	160	140	40	65	750
Available for export and carryover	787	114	227	84	174	1,386

1/ Beginning with 1964 exports adjusted to reflect year of production.
2/ July 1 carryover is based largely on Pacific Northwest wheat survey, but includes allowance for white wheat in the East and other West.
3/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat.
4/ Wheat used for food (in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Wheat and rye: Farm, cash, export, and support prices per bushel, major markets and ports specified months and days, 1967-68 1/

Commodity and market	Monthly average price					Daily price comparisons					
		1968				October 26, 1967			October 31, 1968		
	Oct. 1967	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support
	--- Dollars ---										
Wheat											
All wheat: U. S. average received by farmers	1.43	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.26	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 1 Hard Red Winter											
Kansas City, ordinary protein	1.59	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.40	1.60	1.36	.24	1.42	1.38	.04
" " , 13% protein	1.63	1.48	1.49	1.53	1.59	1.62	1.405	.22	1.62	1.425	.20
Gulf Ports, ord. protein, export	1.78	1.52	1.50	1.49	1.56	1.78	---	---	1.58	---	---
" " , " " , net export	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.71	---	---	1.73	---	---
Eastern Soft											
No. 2 Red Winter											
Chicago	1.52	1.28	1.22	1.20	1.25	1.50	1.39	.11	1.30	1.39	-.09
St. Louis	1.50	1.28	1.21	1.17	1.27	1.50	1.39	.11	1.34	1.39	-.05
Toledo	1.41	1.23	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.40	---	---	1.24	---	---
No. 2 White, Toledo	1.41	1.23	1.13	1.12	1.19	1.40	---	---	1.25	---	---
Baltimore, export (No. 2 SRW)	1.59	1.35	1.28	1.25	1.29	1.58	---	---	1.36	---	---
" , net export " "	1.59	1.62	1.68	1.69	1.59	1.58	---	---	1.57	---	---
No. 1 Dk. Northern Spring, Minneapolis											
Ordinary protein	1.65	1.45	1.43	1.51	1.57	1.64	1.47	.17	1.59	1.48	.11
13% protein	1.74	1.54	1.53	1.60	1.64	1.74	1.515	.22	1.66	1.525	.14
15% protein	1.89	1.68	1.68	1.78	1.85	1.90	1.575	.32	1.87	1.585	.28
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis	2.09	1.92	1.74	1.93	2.03	2.06	1.52	.54	2.02	1.53	.49
White, Pacific Northwest											
No. 1 Soft, Portland	1.59	1.48	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.59	1.36	.23	1.47	1.36	.11
No. 2 Western, export	1.62	1.54	1.48	1.48	1.50	1.60	---	---	1.48	---	---
" " " , net export	1.62	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.64	1.31	---	---	1.62	---	---
Rye											
U. S. average received by farmers	1.09	1.02	.90	.99	1.05	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2, Minneapolis	1.16	1.10	1.07	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.16	.02	1.18	1.17	.01

1/ Cash grain prices are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The effective support price is the established terminal support less the storage charges to the maturity date of the price support loan. Export prices are basis prompt or 30-day shipment. Net export prices are derived by subtracting export payment rates or adding the certificate cost whichever is applicable. Wheat used for domestic food must be accompanied by a domestic marketing certificate which is not included in the domestic prices shown.
2/ Not applicable if market is not an established price support terminal or if the price is an export price.

Table 7.--Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-September 1967 and 1968

Period, Program, and Coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	-- Million bushels --							
July-September 1967								
Dollars	28.3	7.5	13.2	3.5	12.5	---	65.0	3.3
CCC Credit	5.5	7.0	---	---	---	---	12.5	---
Barter	22.8	3.7	1.3	.1	13.7	---	41.6	.2
Commercial	56.6	18.2	14.5	3.6	26.2	---	119.1	3.5
Title I (Credit)	24.1	23.8	---	---	14.2	---	62.1	1.4
Title II (Donations)	1.0	1.5	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.8
P.L. 480	25.1	25.3	---	---	14.2	---	64.6	4.2
Total	81.8	3/43.5	14.7	3.6	40.4	---	4/184.0	7.7
July-September 1968								
Dollars	23.1	5.2	19.1	7.6	10.2	.3	65.5	4.6
CCC Credit	---	.9	---	---	---	---	.9	---
Barter	6.7	.3	1.9	---	2.2	---	11.1	.3
Commercial	29.8	6.4	21.0	7.6	12.4	.3	77.5	4.9
Title I (Credit)	25.6	2.0	---	---	7.7	---	35.3	18.6
Title II (Donations)	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	3.7
P.L. 480	30.1	2.0	---	---	7.7	---	39.8	22.3
Total	59.9	8.4	21.9	7.6	20.1	.3	4/118.2	27.2
July-September 1967								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	---	.3	2.4	3.1	.8	---	6.6	NOT
Atlantic	---	5.7	.6	5/	.8	---	7.1	
Gulf	66.7	34.8	3.9	.3	---	---	105.7	
Pacific	15.1	2.7	7.8	.2	38.8	---	64.6	
Total	81.8	4/43.5	14.7	3.6	40.4	---	184.0	AVAILABLE
July-September 1968								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	5/	5/	6.6	7.0	.9	---	14.5	
Atlantic	---	.8	1.0	---	.4	.2	2.4	
Gulf	48.5	6.6	4.4	.4	0	.1	60.0	
Pacific	11.4	1.0	9.9	.2	18.8	---	41.3	
Total	59.9	8.4	21.9	7.6	20.1	.3	118.2	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which flour was milled.

3/ Does not include new crop shipments from Gulf Ports, estimated at 8 million bushels in June 1967.

4/ Includes minor AID shipments.

5/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 8.--Wheat: U.S. inspections for export, by programs, and country of destination, July-September 1967

Country	Dollar sales	CCC credit	Barter	P.L. 480 Title I Local currency	P.L. 480 Title I Long-term credit	P.L. 480 Title II Donations	AID	Total
	-- 1,000 Bushels --							
Afghanistan	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	500
Angola	333	---	---	---	---	---	---	333
Belgium	2,338	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,338
Brazil	---	---	14,830	---	---	---	---	14,830
Chile	---	---	1,653	---	---	---	---	1,653
Colombia	---	---	1,418	---	---	---	---	1,418
Costa Rica	---	---	392	---	---	---	---	392
Cyprus	352	---	---	---	---	---	---	352
Dominican Rep.	504	---	---	---	---	---	---	504
Ecuador	---	---	375	---	---	---	---	375
El Salvador	377	---	---	---	---	---	---	377
France	1,573	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,573
Germany, West	641	---	---	---	---	---	---	641
Guatemala	---	---	546	---	---	---	---	546
Haiti	---	95	---	---	---	---	---	95
Hong Kong	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	110
Honduras	81	---	134	---	---	---	---	215
India	---	901	7,258	47,782	---	1,012	113	57,066
Israel	346	---	1,141	---	---	---	---	1,487
Italy	775	---	---	---	---	---	---	775
Japan	24,099	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,099
Korea	1,130	---	6,898	---	---	1,473	---	9,501
Netherlands	11,718	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,718
Nicaragua	---	---	134	---	---	---	---	134
Nigeria	969	---	---	---	---	---	---	969
Norway	702	---	---	---	---	---	---	702
Okinawa	445	---	---	---	---	---	---	445
Pakistan	---	6,359	---	12,285	---	---	---	18,644
Panama	390	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
Peru	615	---	3,833	---	---	---	---	4,448
Philippines	5,952	---	4	---	---	---	---	5,956
Saudi Arabia	315	---	---	---	---	---	---	315
Sierra Leone	---	---	295	---	---	---	---	295
Singapore	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	89
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,123	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	2,133
Thailand	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	110
Trinidad	660	---	---	19	---	---	---	679
Tunisia	---	---	806	1,469	---	---	---	2,275
U.A.R. (Egypt)	---	---	864	---	---	---	---	864
United Kingdom	1,354	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,354
Venezuela	7,688	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,688
Yugoslavia	---	5,137	---	---	---	---	---	5,137
Other	253	---	---	---	---	---	209	462
Grand Total	65,042	12,492	41,591	62,055	0	2,485	322	183,987

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division

Table 9.--Wheat: U.S. inspections for export, by programs, and country of destination, July-September 1968

Country	Dollar sales	CCC credit	Barter	P.L. 480 Title I Local currency	P.L. 480 Title I Long-term credit	P.L. 480 Title II Donations	AID	Total
	-- 1,000 Bushels --							
Belgium	1,388	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,388
Bolivia	---	---	180	---	---	---	---	180
Brazil	---	---	1,129	---	7,327	---	---	8,456
Chile	---	---	1,066	---	1,414	---	---	2,480
China (Taiwan)	505	---	4,365	---	---	---	103	4,973
Colombia	---	---	---	---	1,484	---	---	1,484
Costa Rica	112	---	741	---	---	---	---	853
Domincan Rep.	1,175	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,175
Ecuador	---	---	790	---	---	---	---	790
El Salvador	465	---	---	---	---	---	---	465
Finland	184	---	---	---	---	---	---	184
France	2,713	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,713
Germany, West	2,153	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,153
Guatemala	334	---	595	---	---	---	---	929
Hong Kong	194	---	---	---	---	---	---	194
Honduras	---	---	485	---	---	---	---	485
Iceland	---	---	14	---	---	---	---	14
India	---	---	---	5,867	---	---	728	6,595
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
Israel	---	---	---	---	3,651	---	---	3,651
Italy	2,820	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,820
Japan	20,481	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,481
Jordan	---	---	---	---	896	---	---	896
Korea	1,080	---	---	7,309	---	4,492	---	12,881
Malaysia	172	---	---	---	---	---	---	172
Netherlands	14,614	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,614
Nicaragua	129	---	110	---	---	---	---	239
Nigeria	1,280	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,280
Okinawa	384	---	---	---	---	---	---	384
Pakistan	---	884	---	2,359	---	---	---	3,243
Panama	410	---	---	---	---	---	---	410
Peru	---	---	1,352	---	---	---	---	1,352
Philippines	5,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,662
Sierra Leone	---	---	282	---	---	---	---	282
Spain	441	---	---	---	---	---	---	441
Surinam	52	---	---	---	---	---	---	52
Thailand	108	---	---	---	---	---	---	108
Trinidad	671	---	---	---	---	---	---	671
Tunisia	---	---	---	---	980	---	---	980
United Kingdom	604	---	---	---	---	---	---	604
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	4,020	---	---	4,020
Venezuela	6,780	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,780
Other	619	---	---	---	---	---	---	619
Grand Total	65,530	884	11,109	15,535	19,772	4,492	901	118,223

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division

Table 10.--Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent): Exports by type of transaction and program, United States, annual 1961-67

Item	Year beginning July						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	-- 1,000 Bushels --						
Total Exports 2/	719,411	643,785	856,113	724,960	867,351	744,298	761,054
Cash and CCC Credit 3/	228,339	158,395	352,699	157,703	298,378	371,477	289,886
Long-Term Credit							
Foreign currency 4/	379,110	407,381	387,925	441,432	377,301	215,152	223,421
Dollars 5/	7,286	5,684	12,177	59,202	78,597	39,719	113,873
Total	386,396	413,065	400,102	500,634	455,898	254,871	337,294
Donations							
Government 6/	25,702	30,589	30,167	18,019	33,622	26,993	31,006
Voluntary relief 7/	35,098	33,810	37,394	36,027	33,614	22,206	18,309
Total	60,800	64,399	67,561	54,046	67,236	49,199	49,315
Barter 8/	41,337	6,493	35,167	12,441	45,668	67,300	83,836
Other 9/	2,539	1,433	584	136	171	1,451	723

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes bulgur, rolled wheat, wheat flour, semolina and macaroni products in terms of wheat, this data is also adjusted for transhipments of United States wheat through Canada. 3/ Unassisted sales as well as those with government assistance in the form of (1) export payments in cash or in-kind and (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. 4/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480. 5/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967; authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808. 6/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480. 7/ Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967. 8/ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. 9/ Agency for International Development and predecessor agencies. Includes various country relief programs authorized by Congress.

Table 11.--Wheat: CCC operations and stocks, as of September 1968, specified dates

Item	Price Support Activity		
	1967 crop through or as of-		1968 crop through or as of September 30, 1968
	September 30, 1967	June 30, 1968	
	--- Million bushels ---		
Placed under loan:			
Warehouse stored	82.8	---	193.8
Farm stored	56.8	---	65.3
Total under loan	139.6	270.1	259.1
Loan repayments	1.3	104.5	1.3
Loan deliveries	---	3.2	---
Outstanding under loan	138.3	162.4	257.8
Remaining under reseal loan 1/	63.3	56.0	210.1
	Sales and Dispositions		
	July-September 1967	July-June 1967/68	July-September 1968
	--- Million bushels ---		
Statuatory Minimum 2/	2.7	3.8	3/
Domestic	.3	.8	.4
Export			
Redemption of P.I.K.	3/	3/	---
Barter	---	---	---
GSM Credit	---	---	---
GR 261 and 345 4/	7.3	18.7	5.9
Donations	1.0	4.2	1.0
Total export	8.3	22.9	6.9
Total sales and dispositions	11.3	27.5	7.3
	CCC-Owned Uncommitted Stocks		
Class of wheat	October 1, 1967	July 1, 1968	October 1, 1968
	--- Million bushels ---		
Hard winter	59.6	54.5	50.9
Hard spring	53.3	44.9	42.2
Red winter	.8	1.7	3.3
White	.3	.7	1.6
Durum	1.5	.3	.3
Mixed	.3	.3	.3
Total	115.8	102.4	98.6

1/ From previous crops.
2/ For unrestricted use.
3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
4/ Sales for export at net export and gross export prices, respectively.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service--Based on operating reports which differ from more complete fiscal reports.

Table 12.--Wheat: Price support activity, 1958-68 crops 1/

Item	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1958													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	107	238	382	454	472	489	569	607	609	560	560	609
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	---	---	18	25	31	42	59	68	71	74
Net under loan	"	107	238	382	454	454	464	538	565	550	492	489	535
Price above or below loan ($1.82)	Dol.	-.18	-.18	-.14	-.09	-.08	-.09	-.11	-.08	-.06	-.05	-.05	-.13
1959													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	108	174	235	263	270	276	309	317	317	317	317	317
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	---	8	17	22	30	48	86	104	108	109
Net under loan	"	108	174	235	255	253	254	279	269	231	213	209	208
Price above or below loan ($1.81)	Dol.	-.11	-.06	-.09	-.05	-.02	-.02	-.03	-.01	.01	.01	.01	-.09
1960													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	127	252	324	356	365	371	417	424	424	424	424	424
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	11	23	34	45	77	104	121	126	129	130
Net under loan	"	127	252	313	333	331	326	340	320	303	298	295	294
Price above or below loan ($1.78)	Dol.	-.11	-.07	-.06	-.04	-.02	-.01	.01	.03	.02	-.04	-.02	-.06
1961													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	130	199	230	241	245	247	267	271	271	272	272	272
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	18	29	40	51	67	81	113	129	131	131
Net under loan	"	130	199	212	212	205	196	200	190	158	143	141	141
Price above or below loan ($1.79)	Dol.	-.06	.04	.08	.09	.09	.10	.09	.09	.10	.13	.19	.20
1962													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	73	101	136	185	206	216	273	297	297	297	297	297
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	1	1	2	4	9	19	41	52	53	54
Net under loan	"	73	101	135	184	204	212	264	278	256	245	244	243
Price above or below loan ($2.00)	Dol.	-.02	---	-.01	-.03	---	.02	.01	.04	.04	.09	.04	-.14
1963													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	43	79	115	139	145	147	164	171	172	173	173	173
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	2	15	27	37	59	66	75	83	85	85
Net under loan	"	43	79	113	124	118	110	105	105	97	90	88	88
Price above or below loan ($1.82)	Dol.	-.07	-.05	.02	.13	.13	.15	.18	.17	.03	.12	.06	-.42

Continued

Table 12.--Wheat: Price support activity, 1958-68 crops 1/.--continued

Item	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1964													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	50	85	122	152	159	164	187	193	195	198	202	205
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	---	7	17	26	31	38	54	70	74	77
Net under loan	"	50	85	122	145	142	138	156	155	141	128	128	128
Price above or below loan ($1.30)	Dol.	.03	.03	.06	.06	.09	.09	.08	.07	.06	.04	.03	-.02
1965													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	56	79	113	130	144	150	164	168	169	169	170	172
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	---	14	24	38	63	79	100	117	121	127
Net under loan	"	56	79	113	116	120	112	101	89	69	52	49	45
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.06	.09	.08	.10	.13	.15	.16	.18	.16	.14	.19	.34
1966													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	30	51	76	94	103	110	122	127	129	131	132	132
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	3	4	7	15	24	32	53	69	89	97
Net under loan	"	30	51	73	90	96	95	98	95	76	62	43	35
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.49	.45	.46	.34	.35	.36	.32	.24	.34	.30	.33	.24
1967													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	36	76	140	174	191	208	238	247	257	263	268	270
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	1	5	9	18	38	59	77	88	96	104
Net under loan	"	36	76	139	169	182	190	200	188	180	175	172	166
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.12	.16	.14	.18	.14	.14	.15	.17	.17	.11	.11	-.01
1968													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	127	199	259									
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	1									
Net under loan	"	127	199	258									
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	-.06	-.06	-.03									

1/ Based on operating reports.
2/ Includes purchase agreements through 1963 marketing year and direct purchases since then.

Table 13.--Wheat: Quantity remaining under reseal loan, 1964-67 crops, as of September 30, 1968

State	From crop of- 1964 crop farm stored	1965 crop farm stored	1966 crop farm stored	1967 crop farm stored	1967 crop warehouse 1/	Total Warehouse and farm stored
	-- 1,000 Bushels --					
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	40	40
California	-	-	-	143	13	156
Colorado	272	153	989	3,205	3,515	8,134
Delaware	-	-	-	4	19	23
Georgia	-	-	-	-	28	28
Idaho	143	248	271	2,018	1,308	3,988
Illinois	-	-	-	74	124	198
Indiana	-	-	-	65	128	193
Iowa	-	-	-	3	14	17
Kansas	1,453	726	1,911	3,747	26,347	34,184
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	25	25
Maryland	-	-	-	-	43	43
Michigan	-	-	39	367	550	956
Minnesota	442	595	834	5,305	926	8,102
Missouri	-	-	-	-	707	707
Montana	2,151	3,377	5,042	15,604	4,168	30,342
Nebraska	2,118	850	2,755	6,508	11,203	23,434
Nevada	-	-	-	41	-	41
New Jersey	-	-	-	5	-	5
New Mexico	-	7	3	20	651	681
New York	-	-	-	142	23	165
North Carolina	-	-	-	13	-	13
North Dakota	6,378	5,112	7,830	27,191	4,237	50,748
Ohio	3	4	33	199	649	888
Oklahoma	6	4	145	216	4,507	4,878
Oregon	103	148	161	778	750	1,940
Pennsylvania	-	-	1	16	57	74
South Dakota	2,661	2,110	3,391	15,803	6,043	30,008
Tennessee	-	-	-	1	5	6
Texas	-	-	-	60	2,556	2,616
Utah	-	-	-	90	16	106
Virginia	-	-	-	6	26	32
Washington	-	264	326	1,934	3,796	6,320
Wisconsin	-	-	-	46	-	46
Wyoming	112	25	48	549	278	1,012
Total	15,842	13,623	23,779	84,153	72,752	210,149

1/ Breakdown by classes of CCC-owned wheat: Hard red winter 57,623,225; Hard red spring 7,413,012; Soft red winter 1,452,812; white wheat 5,225,550; mixed 294,796; Durum 282,370. This does not include wheat in bins or in transit.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 14.--Wheat: CCC operations and privately held stocks, 1960-67

Marketing year beginning July	Placed under price support: Loans	Purchase agreements 1/	Total	Delivered to CCC 2/	At year end--June 30: Total carry-over	CCC-owned or controlled: Stocks owned by CCC 3/	Under loan from- Current crop	Previous crop	Sealed under bond 4/	Total	Privately held stocks 5/
	-- Million bushels --										
1960	405.8	20.3	426.1	260.5	1,411.3	1,242.5	42.0	45.4	38	1,367.9	43.4
1961	262.4	9.6	272.0	119.9	1,322.0	1,096.6	18.0	40.0	37	1,191.6	130.4
1962	280.7	19.0	299.7	245.0	1,195.2	1,082.5	41.9	25.7	29	1,179.1	16.1
1963	161.6	11.8	173.4	85.2	901.4	828.9	16.6	36.0	10	891.5	9.9
1964	197.9	7.1	205.0	83.9	817.3	6/607.7	47.8	26.9	---	682.4	134.9
1965	170.1	1.8	171.9	9.6	535.2	262.1	32.2	43.1	3	340.4	194.8
1966	132.7	.3	133.0	.4	425.0	123.6	32.6	37.1	8	201.3	223.7
1967 7/	278.0	.2	278.2	3.7	537.5	102.3	165.7	55.2	---	323.2	214.3

1/ Starting with the 1964 crop year includes direct purchases. 2/ Includes purchase agreements through 1963 marketing year and direct purchases since then. 3/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat. 4/ Data not available prior to June 30, 1959. 5/ Derived by subtracting CCC stocks, loans outstanding, and sealed under bond from total carryover. 6/ Beginning June 30, 1965 and 1966 based on CCC uncommitted inventory rather then fiscal reports. 7/ Preliminary.

ERRATA: This table supercedes table no. 14 on page 31, originally published in WS-205, August 1968.

Table 15.--Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers year beginning July, 1960-68

Year and month	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-				Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-			
		Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products	
				Actual	Over cost of wheat				Actual	Over cost of wheat
	--- Dollars ---									
1960/61	4.77	5.04	.58	5.62	.85	4.92	5.36	.61	5.97	1.05
1961/62	5.13	5.37	.58	5.95	.82	5.43	5.70	.61	6.31	.88
1962/63	5.47	5.65	.68	6.33	.86	5.61	5.92	.68	6.60	.99
1963/64	4.99	5.25	.67	5.92	.93	5.20	5.52	.66	6.18	.98
1964/65	5.34	5.41	.70	6.11	.77	5.64	5.68	.70	6.38	.74
1965/66	5.74	5.67	.72	6.39	.65	5.87	6.01	.73	6.74	.87
1966/67	5.97	6.01	.85	6.86	.89	6.19	6.46	.84	7.30	1.11
1967/68	5.36	5.46	.76	6.22	.86	5.76	5.97	.76	6.73	.97
1966/67										
July-Sept.	6.32	6.49	.79	7.28	.96	6.38	6.85	.77	7.62	1.24
Oct.-Dec.	5.98	6.05	.96	7.01	1.03	6.19	6.51	.94	7.45	1.26
Jan.-Mar.	5.81	5.73	.87	6.60	.79	6.07	6.23	.86	7.09	1.02
Apr.-June	5.75	5.75	.79	6.54	.79	6.12	6.25	.78	7.03	.91
1967/68										
July-Sept.	5.40	5.61	.75	6.36	.96	5.94	6.09	.71	6.80	.86
Oct.-Dec.	5.38	5.43	.84	6.27	.89	5.77	5.94	.82	6.76	.99
Jan.-Mar.	5.40	5.46	.78	6.24	.84	5.72	5.99	.78	6.77	1.05
Apr.-June	5.25	5.34	.68	6.02	.77	5.59	5.87	.71	6.58	.99
1968/69										
July-Sept. 4/	5.13	5.34	.62	5.96	.83	5.44	5.83	.61	6.44	1.00

1/ Based on 73 percent extractions rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Includes domestic certificate beginning July 1964. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumes 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 16.--Flour and bread: Retail prices in leading cities of the United States, annual and by quarters, 1964-68

Item	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	Annual
	--- Cents ---				
Flour, 5 pounds					
1964/65	57.1	57.7	58.1	58.2	57.8
1965/66	58.1	57.9	58.2	58.4	58.1
1966/67	59.5	61.4	60.9	60.8	60.6
1967/68	59.4	59.1	58.9	58.6	59.0
1968/69	58.3				
White bread, one pound					
1964/65	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.9	20.9
1965/66	20.8	20.9	21.5	21.8	21.2
1966/67	22.5	22.9	22.7	22.6	22.7
1967/68	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.2
1968/69	22.5				
Whole wheat bread, one pound					
1964/65	26.3	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.6
1965/66	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.1	27.5
1966/67	29.2	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.5
1967/68	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.8	29.8
1968/69	30.2				

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor

Table 17.--Wheat and feed grain price relationships per 100 pounds, July-September 1968, with comparisons

Region or State	Feed grain	July-September 1965			July-September 1966			July-September 1967			July-September 1968		
		Wheat	Wheat over feed grain		Wheat	Wheat over feed grain		Wheat	Wheat over feed grain		Wheat	Wheat over feed grain	
			Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/		Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/		Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/		Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/
		-- Dollars --											
Soft Red:													
Corn Belt:	Corn	2.29	.11	0	2.94	.56	.43	2.21	.15	.04	1.83	.06	-.03
Illinois	"	2.31	.16	.05	3.01	.59	.46	2.28	.24	.13	1.89	.14	.05
Mid. Atlantic:	Corn	2.21	-.24	-.37	2.74	.15	.01	2.17	-.28	-.41	1.84	-.13	-.24
Pennsylvania	"	2.23	-.31	-.44	2.78	.11	-.03	2.17	-.38	-.51	1.83	-.20	-.31
Southeast:	Corn	2.37	-.08	-.19	2.83	.30	.16	2.40	0	-.12	1.95	-.10	-.22
North Carolina	"	2.29	-.08	-.20	2.83	.36	.12	2.38	.02	-.10	1.92	-.05	-.15
Mississippi Delta:	Corn	2.21	-.15	-.27	2.85	.38	.25	2.28	-.14	-.26	1.79	-.43	-.55
Arkansas	"	2.19	-.08	-.20	2.84	.44	.31	2.26	-.09	-.21	1.82	-.34	-.46
Average for Soft Red region:	"	2.27	-.09	-.21	2.84	.35	.21	2.26	-.07	-.19	1.85	-.15	-.26
Hard Winter:													
Central Great Plains:	Sorghum grain	2.18	.28	.07	2.87	.95	.74	2.21	.32	.11	1.88	.25	.07
Kansas	" "	2.23	.33	.12	2.96	1.03	.82	2.26	.38	.17	1.97	.33	.15
Southern Great Plains:	Sorghum grain	2.28	.38	.16	3.00	1.12	.92	2.38	.44	.22	2.03	.36	.18
Oklahoma	" "	2.29	.35	.13	3.01	1.08	.87	2.37	.42	.20	2.00	.29	.10
Hard Spring:													
Northern Great Plains:	Barley	2.22	.38	.08	2.80	.83	.51	2.42	.51	.20	2.12	.51	.26
North Dakota	"	2.33	.39	.07	2.88	.82	.48	2.59	.62	.30	2.31	.74	.49
Western White:													
Pacific Northwest:	Barley	2.15	.04	-.31	2.75	.46	.09	2.32	.17	-.18	2.05	.11	-.21
Washington	"	2.14	.03	-.31	2.78	.50	.13	2.35	.17	-.18	2.17	.20	-.12
United States average	Barley	2.21	.12	-.22	2.86	.66	.30	2.32	.20	-.15	2.00	.19	-.10
" " "	Corn	2.21	.08	-.03	2.86	.50	.38	2.32	.27	.16	2.00	.20	.11
" " "	Oats	2.21	.30	-.01	2.86	.83	.50	2.32	.31	-.02	2.00	.22	-.06
" " "	Rye	2.21	.52	.12	2.86	.95	.50	2.32	.42	-.03	2.00	.27	-.14
" " "	Sorghum grain	2.21	.32	.11	2.86	.99	.78	2.32	.38	.16	2.00	.34	.16

1/ Adjusted for feeding value of each grain, with wheat equal to 100 percent; corn, 95.0 percent; sorghum grain, 90.0 percent; oats and barley, 86.0 percent, and rye, 81.0 percent. Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Production Research Report No. 79, ERS, USDA.

Table 18.--Wheat: Representative domestic and export prices at the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, by months, 1964-68

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Av.
	-- Cents per bushel --												
	Domestic Price--Portland--No. 2 Western White 1/												
1964/65	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.51	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.54	1.57	1.57	1.54
1965/66	1.48	1.51	1.52	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.62	1.60	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.64	1.56
1966/67	1.85	1.88	1.88	1.78	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.71	1.75	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.80
1967/68	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.60	1.63	1.67	1.72	1.68	1.65	1.62	1.62	1.64
1968/69	1.54	1.48	1.48	1.50									
	Export Price--Pacific Coast--Western White												
1964/65	1.77	1.75	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.56	1.63
1965/66	1.51	1.55	1.56	1.58	1.58	1.61	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.65	1.63	1.60
1966/67	1.70	1.77	1.80	1.77	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.71	1.71	1.73	1.74	1.80	1.75
1967/68	1.64	1.63	1.61	1.62	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.71	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.63
1968/69	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.64									
	Domestic Price--Gulf Ports-- No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein 1/												
1964/65	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.82	1.86	1.84	1.80	1.78	1.73	1.68	1.62	1.61	1.75
1965/66	1.67	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.80	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.81	1.83	1.89	2.04	1.82
1966/67	2.13	2.14	2.10	1.98	2.04	2.07	1.97	1.94	2.00	1.93	1.94	1.86	2.01
1967/68	1.79	1.75	1.74	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.80	1.82	1.78	1.68	1.64	1.58	1.74
1968/69	1.52	1.50	1.49	1.56									
	Export Price--Gulf Coast--Hard Red Winter												
1964/65	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.67	1.66	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.76
1965/66	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.69	1.60
1966/67	1.78	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.79	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.81	1.83
1967/68	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.71	1.73	1.68	1.64	1.68	1.71
1968/69	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.73									
	Domestic Price--Baltimore--No. 2 Soft Red Winter 1/												
1964/65	1.61	1.59	1.62	1.62	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.71	1.67	1.64	1.61	1.65
1965/66	1.61	1.68	1.71	1.73	1.78	1.82	1.86	1.86	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.91	1.77
1966/67	1.98	2.01	1.95	1.81	1.86	1.90	1.82	1.82	1.91	1.83	1.76	1.68	1.86
1967/68	1.60	1.58	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.59	1.60	1.63	1.63	1.53	1.51	1.39	1.56
1968/69	1.34	1.28	1.25	1.29									
	Export Price--Atlantic Coast--Soft Red Winter												
1964/65	1.76	1.72	1.73	1.66	1.65	1.68	1.68	1.55	1.57	1.57	1.65	1.62	1.65
1965/66	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.65	1.62	1.58	1.58	1.65	1.59
1966/67	1.74	1.80	1.78	1.72	1.74	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.84	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.77
1967/68	1.60	1.58	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.59	1.60	1.63	1.63	1.53	1.51	1.54	1.57
1968/69	1.62	1.68	1.69	1.59									

1/ Basis prompt or 30-day shipment, f.o.b. vessel.

Table 19.--Flour, wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950-67

Calendar year	Production (Commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of flour and products 2/	Total supply	Exports: Flour 3/	Exports: Products 2/	Domestic disappearance	Total population July 1 4/	Per capita disappearance
	-- 1,000 Cwt. --						Millions	Pounds
1950	226,131	48	226,179	19,900	146	206,133	151.7	136
1951	230,468	50	230,518	22,958	90	207,470	154.3	134
1952	229,267	43	229,310	20,897	128	208,285	157.0	133
1953	223,247	88	223,335	17,444	113	205,778	159.6	129
1954	222,392	85	222,477	16,888	107	205,482	162.4	127
1955	226,500	91	226,591	21,548	175	204,868	165.3	124
1956	230,490	98	230,588	24,800	184	205,604	168.2	122
1957	239,551	95	239,646	33,995	253	205,398	171.3	120
1958	248,580	121	248,701	35,168	275	213,258	174.1	122
1959	251,075	145	251,220	37,109	276	213,835	177.1	121
1960	255,596	141	255,737	41,882	311	213,544	180.7	118
1961	260,709	131	260,840	43,294	276	217,270	183.8	118
1962	262,403	132	262,535	47,684	73	214,778	186.7	115
1963	260,291	136	260,427	44,443	74	215,910	189.4	114
1964	261,905	142	262,047	42,278	76	219,693	192.1	114
1965	250,591	145	250,736	30,462	153	220,121	194.6	113
1966	253,176	179	253,355	32,914	194	220,247	196.9	112
1967 5/	245,390	222	245,612	20,965	107	224,540	199.1	113

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census), including flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground or exchanged for flour.

2/ Imports of products are of macaroni products (flour equivalent); exports are of semolina, durum flour and macaroni products (flour equivalent).

3/ Includes exports of milled-in-bond flour and exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

4/ On a 50-State basis, beginning 1960. Total population, including armed forces both at home and abroad, for all years.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 20.--Durum Wheat: U. S. Supply and Distribution, 1965-68

Period	Stocks 1/	Production	Total supply	Used for seed	Milled	Exports grain	Other uses 2/	Total disappearance
	-- 1,000 Bushels --							
1965/66								
July-Sept.	67,768	69,866	137,634	---	7,410	4,818	1,984	14,212
Oct.-Dec.	123,422	---	123,422	---	7,410	8,254	7,748	23,412
Jan.-Mar.	100,010	---	100,010	---	7,809	9,922	-1,008	16,723
Apr.-June	83,287	---	83,287	3,465	6,219	10,858	8,328	28,870
Total	67,768	69,866	137,634	3,465	28,848	33,852	17,052	83,217
1966/67								
July-Sept.	54,417	62,638	117,055	---	7,026	9,712	4,615	21,353
Oct.-Dec.	95,702	---	95,702	---	7,984	16,934	6,673	31,591
Jan.-Mar.	64,111	---	64,111	---	7,846	11,539	- 537	18,848
Apr.-June	45,263	---	45,263	3,874	6,327	8,959	-2,776	16,384
Total	54,417	62,638	117,055	3,874	29,183	47,144	7,975	88,176
1967/68								
July-Sept.	28,879	63,013	91,892	---	7,424	3,569	6,173	17,166
Oct.-Dec.	74,726	---	74,726	---	6,935	9,413	-2,368	13,980
Jan.-Mar.	60,746	---	60,746	---	7,715	8,430	142	16,287
Apr.-June	44,459	---	44,459	5,017	5,964	9,691	526	21,198
Total	28,879	63,013	91,892	5,017	28,038	31,103	4,473	68,631
1968/69								
July-Sept.	23,261	3/101,494	124,755	---	6,985	7,547	256	14,788

1/ Stocks in all positions as estimated by Crop Reporting Board.
2/ Includes quantity used for feed and cereals. Also includes waste, loss and statistical errors in estimates.
3/ October estimate.

Grain Market News, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 21.--Wheat, white: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest, (Oregon, Washington, and Northern Idaho), Jan.-June 1968, with comparisons

Item	1966 1/	July-Dec. 1966	Jan.-June 1967	1967 1/	July-Dec. 1967	Jan.-June 1968
	-- 1,000 Bushels --					
Supply						
Beginning carryover						
Stocks on farms 2/	6,272	6,272	20,839	2,619	2,619	24,924
Stocks off farms	12,013	12,013	47,636	6,502	6,502	52,323
Total	18,285	18,285	68,475	9,121	9,121	77,247
Production 2/	125,201	125,201	---	161,703	161,703	---
Inshipments by rail and truck 3/	4/3,753	1,821	1,932	10,409	7,505	2,904
Total supply	147,239	145,307	70,407	181,233	178,329	80,151
Disappearance						
Used for seed	4,378	3,909	469	3,847	3,552	295
Used for feed	4,558	2,628	1,930	8,039	4,352	3,687
Milled for flour	7,494	3,876	3,618	8,263	3,875	4,388
Total domestic	16,430	10,413	6,017	20,149	11,779	8,370
Outshipments by rail and water 5/	6/119,853	6/61,477	6/58,376	6/143,801	6/83,585	6/60,216
Total disappearance	136,283	71,890	64,393	163,950	95,364	68,586
Ending carryover	9,121	68,475	9,121	16,002	77,247	16,002
Total distribution	145,404	140,365	73,514	179,952	172,611	84,588
Difference, unaccounted 7/	+ 1,835	+ 4,942	- 3,107	+ 1,281	+ 5,718	- 4,437

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on variety survey and SRS reports.
3/ Grain, only. Imports included with inshipments.
4/ Percentage of white wheat applied to all truck inshipments. Rail inshipments from reports of terminals.
5/ Grain, only. Water outshipments are inspections for export.
6/ Inspected exports available by class. Rail outshipments based on percentage white in inspected exports.
7/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution due to amount in transit, etc., and various unknown in components. Minus sign indicates total distribution exceeds total supply.

Data made available through the Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Washington Wheat Commission, Oregon Wheat Commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, and Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

Table 22.--Wheat: Rotterdam, c.i.f., quotations for cargoes/parcels in nearest shipment position, by months, 1963-68

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	-- Dollars per bushel --												
	Argentina, 63½ pounds												
1963	---	---	---	2.10	2.10	2.13	---	2.21	2.18	---	2.02	2.03	2.11
1964	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.95	1.88	1.85	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.85
1965	1.77	1.81	1.79	1.81	1.80	1.80	---	1.86	1.83	1.78	---	---	1.81
1966	---	---	---	1.92	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.89	1.94	1.97	1.99	---	1.93
1967	---	---	---	---	1.92	1.89	1.79	1.79	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.90	1.86
1968	1.91	---	1/1.82	2/1.77									
	Canada, No. 2 Manitoba												
1963	2.03	2.02	2.07	2.18	2.15	---	---	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.11
1964	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.11
1965	2.05	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.09	---	2.16	2.19	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.15	2.12
1966	2.18	2.18	2.19	2.13	2.16	2.21	2.23	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.19	2.19
1967	2.17	2.17	2.09	2.11	2.08	2.09	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.09
1968	2.03	2.02	1/2.03	2/2.03									
	United States: No. 2 Hard Winter, 12 percent, Gulf Ports												
1963	1.91	1.88	1.91	2.00	2.00	1.97	1.99	1.96	1.95	1.99	1.98	1.99	1.96
1964	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.06	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.85	1.82	1.77	1.75	1.76	1.93
1965	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.71	1.83	1.76
1966	1.91	1.94	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.92	1.91	1.92	2.01	2.01	1.99	1.97	1.94
1967	1.93	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.89	1.86	1.80	1.81	1.84	1.80	1.78	1.86	1.86
1968	1.85	1.82	1/1.83	2/1.84									

1/ Average mid-week quotations. 2/ Average mid-week quotations through October 15, 1968.

Compiled from International Wheat Council, data by Grain and Feed Division, FAS.

Table 23.--Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, Canada, France, Australia, and Argentina, average 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Year beginning July 1	United States				
	Supply			Disappearance	
	Beginning carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic 2/	Exports including flour
	-- Million bushels --				
Average					
1955-59	1,031	1,095	2,134	598	450
1960-64	1,228	1,222	2,455	605	721
1965	817	1,316	2,134	732	867
1966	535	1,312	1,849	680	74[illegible]
1967	425	1,524	1,950	652	761
1968 3/	537	1,598	2,136	730-780	
Year beginning August 1	Canada				
Average					
1955-59	617	466	1,083	159	294
1960-64	509	538	1,047	148	407
1965	513	649	1,162	157	585
1966	420	827	1,247	163	516
1967	568	593	1,161	158	335
1968 3/	668	628	1,296		
Year beginning July 1	France				
Average					
1955-59	63	355	447	326	60
1960-64	84	432	539	352	102
1965	73	542	644	368	178
1966	98	415	540	359	111
1967 4/	70	513	601	366	177
1968 3/	58	545	625		
Year beginning December 1	Australia				
Average					
1955-59	62	168	230	74	100
1960-64	34	305	339	78	234
1965	27	260	287	83	180
1966	24	467	491	91	316
1967	84	277	361	101	225
1968 3/	35	480	515		
Year beginning December 1	Argentina				
Average					
1955-59	57	226	283	142	91
1960-64	36	263	299	134	113
1965	123	223	346	127	204
1966	15	230	245	141	81
1967	23	257	280	148	80
1968 3/	52	295	347		

1/ From previous crops. 2/ Supply and disappearance for U.S., Canada, and France include imports. Australian and Argentine imports are generally insignificant, with exception of 1966 for Argentina. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Beginning 1967, crop year started in August.

Compiled from records of Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 24.--WHEAT : Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	26,785	30,121	29,424	20.1	19.7	22.1	14,649	16,137	17,680	592.9	649.6
United States	48,481	59,004	56,039	25.2	25.8	28.5	33,254	41,487	43,453	1,524.3	1,596.6
Mexico	1,971	1,883	1,772	29.4	40.1	37.2	1,577	2,057	1,793	75.6	65.9
Guatemala	83	93	96	10.6	9.5	13.2	24	24	34	.9	1.3
Total 5/	77,325	91,100	87,335	23.5	24.1	26.5	49,505	59,705	62,960	2,193.8	2,313.4
South America:											
Argentina	11,651	14,470	--	22.6	17.8	--	7,164	7,000	--	257.2	--
Brazil	1,015	890	--	8.6	15.1	--	238	365	--	13.4	--
Chile	2,090	1,730	--	21.3	25.4	--	1,213	1,196	--	44.0	--
Colombia	350	168	230	13.0	17.5	20.0	124	80	125	2.9	4.6
Ecuador	166	161	166	13.7	13.7	14.4	62	60	65	2.2	2.4
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	13.9	11.9	150	140	120	5.1	4.4
Uruguay	1,107	544	--	14.1	9.7	--	424	144	--	5.3	--
Total 5/	14,995	13,565	18,790	20.4	17.9	20.3	9,455	9,000	10,355	332.9	330.5
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	513	492	497	57.1	61.8	56.3	798	828	761	30.4	28.0
France	10,459	9,721	10,208	41.3	54.4	51.6	11,746	14,383	14,340	528.5	526.9
Germany, West	3,430	3,495	3,618	50.7	61.2	61.5	4,731	5,819	6,060	213.8	222.7
Italy	11,000	9,913	10,550	27.6	35.5	32.0	8,261	9,564	9,200	351.4	338.0
Luxembourg	48	38	--	33.9	47.4	--	44	49	--	1.8	--
Netherlands	326	381	375	65.8	71.2	66.8	583	739	682	27.1	25.1
Total EEC	25,776	24,040	25,288	37.3	48.0	45.2	26,163	31,382	31,193	1,153.0	1,142.5
Austria	683	782	756	38.3	49.2	42.5	712	1,045	874	38.4	32.1
Denmark	299	225	230	59.8	68.8	67.2	487	421	421	15.5	15.5
Finland	598	623	--	25.9	29.9	--	422	507	--	18.6	--
Greece	2,690	2,315	2,538	23.5	29.3	22.0	1,722	1,848	1,519	67.9	55.8
Ireland	294	189	219	43.9	49.6	48.6	351	255	290	9.4	10.7
Norway	21	8	7	38.0	48.6	42.0	22	11	8	.4	.3
Portugal	1,754	1,680	1,631	11.0	12.4	15.7	526	566	698	20.8	25.6
Spain	10,251	10,549	9,760	14.8	19.5	21.1	4,120	5,598	5,606	205.7	206.0
Sweden	683	628	605	46.1	65.5	61.2	858	1,130	1,008	41.5	37.0
Switzerland	257	255	--	49.0	62.2	--	343	432	--	15.9	--
United Kingdom	2,064	2,305	2,417	58.6	62.4	60.6	3,293	3,912	3,988	143.7	146.5
Total Western Europe 5/	45,370	43,599	44,325	31.6	39.7	38.5	39,019	47,107	46,400	1,730.8	1,704.9
Albania	283	--	--	12.8	--	--	99	--	--	---	--
Bulgaria	3,057	2,619	--	25.2	44.9	--	2,100	3,200	--	117.6	--
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,296	--	35.5	40.0	--	1,682	2,500	--	91.9	--
Germany, East	1,027	1,317	--	46.1	56.1	--	1,288	2,012	--	73.9	--
Hungary	2,594	2,609	--	26.2	38.3	--	1,849	2,716	--	99.8	--
Poland	3,619	4,344	--	28.2	33.3	--	2,781	3,934	--	144.5	--
Romania	7,256	7,166	--	19.5	29.7	--	3,823	5,800	--	213.1	--
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,645	4,942	25.9	38.1	32.5	3,618	4,820	4,370	177.1	160.6
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,710	25,296	26,235	25.6	36.4	32.4	17,240	25,082	23,100	921.6	848.8
Total Europe 5/	70,080	68,895	70,560	29.5	38.5	36.2	56,259	72,189	69,500	2,652.5	2,553.7
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	165,600	--	11.5	14.2	--	50,000	64,000	65,000	2,351.6	--

Africa:											
Algeria	4,733	--	--	10.0	--	--	1,290	1,350	--	49.6	--
Ethiopia	914	--	--	10.4	--	--	259	--	--	--	--
Morocco	3,905	4,389	4,885	9.7	9.1	18.3	1,036	1,090	2,411	40.0	88.6
Sudan	47	--	--	23.0	--	--	30	86	--	3.2	--
Tunisia	2,661	2,014	--	6.0	5.5	--	432	300	400	11.0	14.7
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,450	--	38.4	38.0	--	1,504	1,500	--	55.1	--
Kenya	267	372	--	16.2	22.9	--	117	232	--	8.5	--
South Africa, Republic of	2,851	3,050	--	11.1	12.3	--	861	1,023	--	37.6	--
Total 5/	17,625	18,415	19,180	11.9	12.1	14.4	5,685	6,080	7,510	223.4	275.9
Asia:											
Cyprus	178	149	--	10.8	23.8	--	52	97	30	3.5	1.1
Iran	4,925	--	--	20.4	--	--	2,740	4,000	4,400	147.0	161.7
Iraq	3,060	--	--	8.7	--	--	726	700	--	25.7	--
Israel	128	222	222	19.5	36.4	28.1	68	220	170	8.1	6.2
Jordan	604	673	680	8.1	12.3	9.4	133	226	173	8.3	6.4
Lebanon	142	150	150	9.8	17.1	11.0	38	70	45	2.6	1.7
Turkey	16,400	17,800	18,000	15.6	18.6	17.6	6,980	9,000	8,600	330.7	316.0
Syria	2,750	--	--	9.7	--	--	728	600	450	22.0	16.5
China, Mainland	62,500	60,500	--	12.7	14.0	--	21,600	23,000	--	845.0	--
Afghanistan	5,700	--	--	14.3	15.9	--	2,200	2,550	--	93.7	--
India	33,123	31,172	34,755	12.0	13.6	18.0	10,809	11,528	17,000	423.6	624.6
Japan	1,475	907	796	34.4	40.4	46.7	1,381	997	1,011	36.6	37.1
Korea, South	328	375	389	30.1	30.4	28.4	269	310	301	11.4	11.1
Nepal	330	305	--	15.0	19.6	--	135	163	178	6.0	6.5
Pakistan	12,301	13,385	15,370	12.1	12.1	15.2	4,065	4,393	6,357	161.4	233.6
Total 5/	144,820	144,660	151,095	13.3	14.8	15.6	52,295	58,290	64,610	2,141.7	2,374.0
Oceania:											
Australia	15,805	22,711	--	19.3	12.2	--	8,298	7,548	--	277.3	--
New Zealand	197	308	--	46.3	48.4	--	248	405	--	14.9	--
Total 5/	16,002	23,018	--	19.6	12.7	20.4	8,546	7,953	14,020	292.2	515.1
World Total 5/	502,850	530,300	540,300	16.9	19.2	20.0	231,750	277,280	293,960	10,188.2	10,801.1

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecast for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7433. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 25.--Free World Wheat Exports to Communist Countries, fiscal years, 1961-68

Exporting country	Yugo-slavia	Poland	USSR	Other E. Europe and Cuba	Mainland China 1/	Total	Share of Free World Total
	-- Million bushels --						-- Percent --
United States:							
1960/61	14	41	---	2	---	57	34.8
1961/62	39	17	---	---	---	56	21.1
1962/63	45	20	---	---	---	65	22.3
1963/64	11	41	65	12	---	129	18.5
1964/65	50	2	2	2/	---	54	11.6
1965/66	55	1	---	2	---	58	7.6
1966/67	12	6	---	---	---	18	4.4
1967/68 3/	10	2	---	---	---	12	4.6
Canada:							
1960/61	---	2	8	13	31	54	32.9
1961/62	---	16	---	10	75	101	38.1
1962/63	---	14	---	4	62	80	27.4
1963/64	7	12	208	25	40	292	41.8
1964/65	---	18	36	65	70	189	40.5
1965/66	---	13	192	50	80	335	43.8
1966/67	---	17	100	34	95	246	60.7
1967/68 3/	---	4	50	24	52	130	49.8
Australia:							
1960/61	---	---	---	---	47	47	28.7
1961/62	---	---	---	---	73	73	27.6
1962/63	---	---	---	---	79	79	27.1
1963/64	---	---	57	2	95	154	22.0
1964/65	---	---	32	---	84	116	24.9
1965/66	---	---	21	---	74	95	12.4
1966/67	---	---	---	---	83	83	20.5
1967/68 3/	---	---	---	---	89	89	34.1
Argentina:							
1960/61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961/62	---	---	---	---	3	3	1.2
1962/63	---	---	---	---	4	4	1.4
1963/64	---	1	2/	3	36	40	5.7
1964/65	---	---	1	2	22	25	5.4
1965/66	---	4	81	2/	82	167	21.8
1966/67	---	---	1	2/	12	13	3.2
1967/68 3/	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	---
France:							
1960/61	---	---	---	---	1	1	0.6
1961/62	---	---	---	---	7	7	2.6
1962/63	---	12	---	6	34	52	17.7
1963/64	---	13	5	5	8	31	4.4
1964/65	---	11	4	30	17	62	13.3
1965/66	---	26	5	44	5	80	10.5
1966/67	---	14	5	14	9	42	10.4
1967/68 3/	---	9	---	---	16	25	9.6
Other:							
1960/61	2	---	---	1	2	5	3.0
1961/62	1	1	---	6	17	25	9.4
1962/63	1	5	---	2	4	12	4.1
1963/64	1	9	17	15	11	53	7.6
1964/65	1	17	2/	2	2/	20	4.3
1965/66	2/	15	2/	10	5	30	3.9
1966/67	2/	---	---	3	2/	3	0.8
1967/68 3/	2/	---	4	1	---	5	1.9
Free World total:							
1960/61	16	43	8	16	81	164	100.0
1961/62	40	34	---	16	175	265	100.0
1962/63	46	51	---	12	183	292	100.0
1963/64	19	76	352	62	190	699	100.0
1964/65	51	48	75	99	193	466	100.0
1965/66	55	59	299	106	246	765	100.0
1966/67	12	37	106	51	199	405	100.0
1967/68 3/	10	15	54	25	157	261	100.0
Total	249	363	894	387	1,424	3,317	100.0

1/ Includes exports to North Vietnam, North Korea, and Albania.
2/ Less than 500,000 bushels.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 26.--WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR (GRAIN EQUIVALENT): World exports by country of origin fiscal years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and preceding 5-year average

Country of origin	Wheat grain				Wheat flour (grain equivalent)				Wheat and flour (grain equivalent)			
	1959/60-1963/64 Average	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67 1/	1959/60-1963/64 Average	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67 1/	1959/60-1963/64 Average	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67 1/
	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.
North America:												
United States	15,669.3	17,173.1	21,365.3	18,127.4	2,710.1	2,174.3	2,003.5	1,851.0	18,379.4	19,347.4	23,368.8	19,978.4
Canada	9,163.3	10,978.1	13,820.4	13,899.6	1,014.0	844.4	1,040.6	932.9	10,177.3	11,822.5	14,861.0	14,832.5
Mexico	95.9	405.6	476.6	30.1	--	--	--	--	95.9	405.6	476.6	30.1
Total - North America	24,928.5	28,556.8	35,662.3	32,057.1	3,724.1	3,018.7	3,044.1	2,783.9	28,652.6	31,575.5	38,706.4	34,841.0
South America:												
Argentina	2,191.2	4,254.0	7,844.9	3,090.1	7.5	--	--	--	2,198.7	4,254.0	7,844.9	3,090.1
Uruguay	15.4	20.8	142.8	87.2	1.0	--	--	--	16.4	20.8	142.8	87.2
Total - South America	2,206.6	4,274.8	7,987.7	3,177.3	8.5	--	--	--	2,215.1	4,274.8	7,987.7	3,177.3
Europe:												
EEC:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	119.1	185.8	199.5	104.1	16.5	28.6	30.4	24.6	135.6	214.4	229.9	128.7
France	1,695.0	3,953.7	4,057.1	2,342.4	458.9	640.8	710.8	678.4	2,153.9	4,594.5	4,767.9	3,020.8
Germany, West	69.4	94.0	167.1	136.4	839.4	574.3	487.4	441.3	908.8	668.3	654.5	577.7
Italy	71.7	6.3	12.1	31.1	135.6	262.4	393.9	727.7	207.3	268.7	406.0	758.8
Netherlands	18.9	301.4	176.3	126.5	1.3	3.0	8.1	14.1	20.2	304.4	184.4	140.7
Total - EEC	1,974.1	4,541.2	4,612.1	2,740.6	1,451.7	1,509.1	1,630.6	1,886.1	3,425.8	6,050.3	6,242.7	4,626.7
EFTA:												
Austria	27.1	--	--	26.4	--	--	--	--	27.1	--	--	26.4
Denmark	26.4	83.4	31.8	38.3	1.8	1.0	.5	.2	28.2	84.4	32.3	38.5
Sweden	171.3	291.2	227.2	149.2	--	--	--	--	171.3	291.2	227.2	149.2
United Kingdom	28.6	2.5	2.7	4.3	10.0	10.9	9.8	11.1	38.6	13.4	12.5	15.4
Total - EFTA	253.4	377.1	261.7	218.2	10.8	11.9	10.3	11.3	265.2	389.0	272.0	229.5
Finland	12.3	--	--	--	58.7	24.4	24.9	--	71.0	24.4	24.9	--
Greece	16.0	--	161.8	597.5	--	--	--	3.1	16.0	--	161.8	600.6
Ireland	57.2	--	--	--	1.3	2.4	--	--	58.5	2.4	--	--
Spain	16.7	--	--	--	23.7	48.0	33.0	76.0	40.4	48.0	33.0	76.0
Total - Western Europe	2,329.7	4,918.3	5,035.6	3,556.3	1,546.2	1,595.8	1,698.8	1,976.5	3,876.9	6,514.1	6,734.4	5,532.8
Eastern Europe: 2/												
Bulgaria	6.9	.7	.8	424.0	--	3.5	--	--	6.9	4.2	.8	424.0
Czechoslovakia	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	--	--	--
Germany, East	67.2	2.1	2.2	5.0	--	--	--	--	67.2	2.1	2.2	5.0
Hungary	43.9	46.4	40.2	48.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	15.0	61.4	63.4	57.2	63.0
Poland	--	--	--	--	2.7	38.4	8.0	1.0	2.7	38.4	8.0	1.0
Romania	105.1	28.0	571.0	560.0	--	--	--	--	105.1	28.0	571.0	560.0
USSR	4,297.9	920.1	2,139.0	3,999.0	150.8	238.5	62.0	127.0	4,448.7	1,158.6	2,201.0	4,126.0
Yugoslavia	38.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.1	--	--	--
Total - Eastern Europe	4,572.3	997.3	2,753.2	5,036.0	171.0	297.4	84.0	143.0	4,743.3	1,294.7	2,840.2	5,179.0
Total - All Europe	6,902.0	5,915.6	7,788.8	8,592.3	1,717.2	1,893.2	1,782.8	2,119.5	8,620.2	7,808.8	9,574.6	10,711.8
Asia:												
Aden	4.6	--	--	--	17.2	10.3	--	--	21.8	10.3	--	--
China (Mainland)	4.3	--	--	--	--	.1	2.8	--	4.3	.1	2.8	--
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	29.9	19.8	19.3	39.4	29.9	19.8	19.3	39.4
Iraq	12.4	.3	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	12.4	.3	--	7.0
Israel	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--
Japan	.1	--	--	--	63.8	79.5	86.4	73.2	63.9	79.5	86.4	73.2
Jordan	.7	.4	.9	--	4.3	2.5	1.5	1.7	5.0	2.9	2.4	1.7
Lebanon	1.3	.4	2.0	--	.9	.4	--	--	2.2	.8	2.0	--
Malaysia	.3	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--
Singapore	1.9	20.6	21.5	13.2	15.2	86.0	101.3	46.7	17.1	106.6	122.8	59.9
Syria	84.9	190.7	8.2	--	1.0	2.0	--	--	85.9	192.7	8.2	--
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	5.5	51.8	38.4	35.0	5.5	51.8	38.4	35.0
Turkey	25.0	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	25.4	--	--	--
Total - Asia	144.6	212.4	32.6	20.2	145.9	252.4	249.7	196.0	290.5	464.8	282.3	216.2
Africa:												
Algeria	.2	5.0	5.0	--	35.6	--	--	--	35.8	5.0	5.0	--
British East Africa	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--
Kenya	--	--	--	--	.3	.7	--	--	.3	.7	--	--
Morocco	58.5	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	58.5	--	.5	--
Mozambique	--	--	--	--	.1	1.0	--	--	.1	1.0	--	--
Nigeria	1.7	23.2	1.4	--	.1	.2	--	--	1.8	23.4	1.4	--
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	.4	7.4	--	--	2.3	2.9	--	32.0	2.7	10.3	--	32.0
Senegal	--	--	--	--	20.3	29.5	23.5	23.9	20.3	29.5	23.5	23.9
Tunisia	78.3	90.4	75.0	75.0	13.7	7.5	--	--	92.0	97.9	75.0	75.0
United Arab Republic	.5	.9	2.0	3.0	9.6	10.8	18.0	26.0	10.1	11.7	20.0	29.0
Total - Africa	139.6	126.9	83.9	78.0	82.3	52.6	41.5	81.9	221.9	179.5	125.4	159.9
Oceania:												
Australia	4,714.4	5,706.4	5,156.8	6,508.8	752.5	724.2	493.4	443.4	5,466.9	6,430.6	5,650.2	6,952.2
Total - Oceania	4,714.4	5,706.4	5,156.8	6,408.8	752.5	724.2	493.4	443.4	5,466.9	6,430.6	5,650.2	6,952.2
World Total	39,035.7	44,792.2	56,712.1	50,433.7	6,431.5	5,941.1	5,614.5	5,624.7	45,467.2	50,734.0	62,326.6	56,058.4
Equivalent - 1,000 bushels	1,434,316	1,645,857	2,083,812	1,853,121	236,317	218,298	206,298	206,672	1,670,633	1,864,155	2,290,110	[illegible]
Total - Western Hemisphere	27,135.1	32,831.6	43,650.0	35,234.4	3,732.6	3,018.7	3,044.1	2,783.9	30,867.7	35,850.3	46,694.1	38,018.3

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on actual imports by recipient countries, intra-trade on calendar year basis, and official estimates by IWC, FAO and FAS.

Table 27.--Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in five major exporting countries, averages 1940-59, annual 1955-68

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	France	Total
	-- Million Bushels --					
Average:						
1940-44	446	463	224	142	3/	1,275
1945-49	193	155	134	75	3/	557
1950-54	524	345	107	110	3/	1,086
1955-59	1,031	653	158	133	63	2,038
1955	1,036	570	165	160	74	2,005
1956	1,033	620	130	183	57	2,023
1957	909	770	160	115	57	2,011
1958	881	685	175	70	65	1,876
1959	1,295	620	160	135	60	2,270
1960	1,314	630	140	145	69	2,298
1961	1,411	645	100	150	86	2,392
1962	1,322	425	70	98	62	1,977
1963	1,195	520	95	155	119	2,084
1964	901	535	175	117	83	1,811
1965	817	547	264	163	73	1,864
1966	535	499	107	120	98	1,359
1967	425	627	58	244	4/70	1,424
1968 5/	537	737	147	162	4/58	1,641

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in United States. 3/ Prior to 1955/56, July 1 stocks not available. 4/ Beginning 1967, stocks based on August estimate. 5/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 28.--Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by region and major class, United States, July-June 1957-67

(Note.--Figures in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
	-- Million bushels --										
All Wheat											
Stocks July 1	909	881	1,295	1,313	1,411	1,322	1,195	901	817	535	425
Production	956	1,457	1,118	1,355	1,232	1,092	1,147	1,284	1,316	1,312	1,524
Supply 1/	1,876	2,346	2,420	2,676	2,649	2,419	2,346	2,186	2,134	1,849	1,950
Exports 2/	402	443	510	662	719	644	856	725	867	744	761
Domestic disappearance 3/	593	608	597	603	608	580	589	644	732	680	652
Stocks June 30	881	1,295	1,313	1,411	1,322	1,195	901	817	535	425	537
Hard Red Winter											
Stocks July 1	648	611	936	1,001	1,104	1,085	936	670	532	267	257
Production	429	836	620	795	754	535	544	635	673	678	711
Supply	1,077	1,447	1,556	1,796	1,858	1,620	1,480	1,305	1,205	945	968
Exports 2/	215	255	290	432	486	437	562	498	595	377	369
Domestic disappearance 3/	251	256	265	260	287	247	248	275	343	311	278
Stocks June 30	611	936	1,001	1,104	1,085	936	670	532	267	257	321
Eastern Soft 4/											
Stocks July 1	13	8	25	12	14	29	6	5	8	10	20
Production	187	237	194	226	244	188	257	261	214	249	324
Supply	200	245	219	238	258	217	263	266	222	259	344
Exports 2/	45	66	61	66	78	56	106	92	52	79	141
Domestic disappearance 3/	149	154	146	158	151	155	152	166	160	160	164
Stocks June 30	8	25	12	14	29	6	5	8	10	20	39
Hard Red Spring											
Stocks July 1	196	203	251	218	237	187	195	180	200	186	109
Production	169	233	151	188	116	179	168	180	209	177	236
Supply 1/	376	444	409	414	359	371	367	361	410	365	346
Exports 2/	38	46	49	32	42	39	48	25	86	120	73
Domestic disappearance 3/	135	147	142	145	130	137	139	136	138	136	136
Stocks June 30	203	251	218	237	187	195	180	200	186	109	137
Durum											
Stocks July 1	13	27	22	18	20	5	46	41	68	54	29
Production	40	22	20	34	21	70	52	68	70	63	63
Supply	53	49	42	52	41	75	98	109	138	117	92
Exports 2/	1	1	1	6	16	4	29	10	34	47	31
Domestic disappearance 3/	25	26	23	26	20	25	28	31	50	41	38
Stocks June 30	27	22	18	20	5	46	41	68	54	29	23
Western White 4/											
Stocks July 1	39	32	61	64	36	16	12	5	9	18	10
Production	131	129	133	112	97	120	126	140	150	145	190
Supply	170	161	194	176	133	136	138	145	159	163	200
Exports 2/	105	75	109	126	97	108	111	100	100	121	147
Domestic disappearance 3/	33	25	21	14	20	16	22	36	41	32	36
Stocks June 30	32	61	64	36	16	12	5	9	18	10	17

1/ Includes negligible imports.
2/ Exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat and based largely on inspection data.
3/ Wheat used for food (in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military, both at home and abroad), feed, seed, and industry.
4/ White wheat raised in the East has been combined with soft red winter. All white wheat raised in the West is grouped under the category western white. This breakdown differs from the data in the supply and distribution by class table published in the wheat situation.

Table 29.--RYE: Acreage yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	616	758	679	17.5	17.5	19.6	274	337	337	13.3	13.3
United States	1,699	1,072	1,019	19.2	22.5	23.7	827	612	613	24.1	24.1
Total	2,315	1,830	1,698	18.7	20.4	22.0	1,101	949	950	37.4	37.4
South America:											
Argentina	1,553	--	--	12.0	--	--	474	352	--	13.9	--
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	112	68	67	48.4	52.2	51.7	138	90	88	3.5	3.5
France	620	459	420	23.7	31.0	31.1	373	362	332	14.2	13.1
Germany, West	2,905	2,408	2,377	43.7	51.7	52.0	3,225	3,162	3,141	124.5	123.7
Italy	139	113	99	25.2	28.4	30.2	89	82	76	3.2	3.0
Luxembourg	8	8	--	34.1	49.2	--	7	10	--	.4	--
Netherlands	291	181	186	47.9	52.0	49.7	354	239	235	9.4	9.3
Total EEC	4,075	3,237	3,156	40.4	48.0	48.4	4,186	3,945	3,880	155.3	152.7
Austria	451	342	351	35.0	43.4	39.2	401	377	350	14.8	13.8
Denmark	356	91	91	46.3	51.0	51.0	418	118	118	4.6	4.6
Finland	230	238	--	24.0	26.9	--	140	163	--	6.4	--
Greece	59	27	24	15.9	20.4	14.8	24	14	9	.6	.4
Norway	3	2	2	39.0	45.5	51.0	3	2	3	.1	.1
Portugal	745	613	576	8.6	13.1	14.7	163	204	215	8.0	8.5
Spain	1,157	954	917	13.4	12.7	15.6	393	309	364	12.2	14.3
Sweden	160	151	168	37.8	51.4	47.1	154	197	201	7.8	7.9
Switzerland	37	37	--	54.8	72.4	--	51	68	--	2.7	--
United Kingdom	19	11	11	42.1	43.6	39.4	20	12	11	.5	.4
Total Western Europe 5/	7,292	5,703	5,580	32.1	37.3	37.9	5,953	5,409	5,370	212.9	211.4
Bulgaria	160	100	--	15.6	19.7	--	64	50	--	2.0	--
Czechoslovakia	1,071	793	--	33.5	34.4	--	911	690	--	27.2	--
Germany, East	2,088	1,843	--	33.6	42.4	--	1,784	1,986	--	78.2	--
Hungary	621	519	--	17.3	17.1	--	273	225	--	8.9	--
Poland	11,608	10,625	--	25.1	28.5	--	7,401	7,700	--	303.1	--
Romania	216	210	--	16.5	19.1	--	91	102	--	4.0	--
Yugoslavia	437	341	334	16.6	19.8	18.9	185	171	160	6.7	6.3
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,228	14,452	14,160	26.0	29.8	29.4	10,717	10,931	10,580	430.3	416.5
Total Europe 5/	23,520	20,155	19,740	27.9	31.9	31.8	16,670	16,340	15,950	643.3	627.9
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	30,685	--	13.0	15.4	--	13,330	12,000	--	472.4	--
Asia:											
Turkey	1,560	1,816	1,804	17.0	17.9	17.0	672	825	780	32.5	30.7
World Total 5/	69,620	56,000	55,500	18.3	21.5	21.4	32,350	30,600	30,200	1,204.7	1,188.9

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governemnts, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 30.--Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, October 1, 1968

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	-- 1,000 Bushels --			
Colorado	1.0	---	---	1.0
Iowa	---	43.5	---	43.5
Kansas	73.4	208.3	6.4	288.1
Michigan	1.5	4.1	---	5.6
Minnesota	250.7	2,204.5	---	2,455.2
Missouri	---	131.6	---	131.6
Montana	55.3	---	3.5	58.8
Nebraska	45.2	149.5	3.3	198.0
New York	---	11.9	---	11.9
North Dakota	2,297.9	16.7	211.3	2,525.9
South Dakota	1,369.1	---	194.4	1,563.5
Washington	---	38.6	---	38.6
Wisconsin	---	1,268.0	---	1,268.0
Wyoming	1.2	---	---	1.2
Sub-total	4,095.3	4,076.7	418.9	8,590.9
All other positions	---	---	---	314.5
U. S. total	4,095.3	4,076.7	418.9	8,905.4

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 31.--Canadian rye: Supply and disappearance averages 1935-54, annual 1955-68

Year beginning August 1	Supply			Disappearance	
	Carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic 2/	Exports including flour
	-- Million Bushels --				
Average:					
1935-39	2.2	9.2	11.4	6.7	2.1
1940-44	6.9	12.8	19.7	9.2	4.3
1945-49	3.3	13.2	16.7	4.8	7.7
1950-54	11.7	19.3	31.0	6.3	10.3
1955	19.9	13.8	33.8	5.1	12.9
1956	15.8	8.4	24.2	5.6	5.4
1957	13.2	8.4	21.6	6.1	5.4
1958	10.1	7.7	17.8	6.2	3.2
1959	8.4	8.4	16.9	5.6	4.5
1960	6.8	10.2	17.0	7.0	2.6
1961	7.4	6.5	14.0	5.8	4.4
1962	3.8	12.0	15.9	4.4	7.3
1963	4.2	12.8	17.2	4.6	5.5
1964	7.1	12.2	19.3	6.1	4.9
1965	8.3	16.7	25.0	6.4	8.1
1966	10.5	17.2	27.7	8.3	10.0
1967	8.3	12.0	21.4	9.1	4.8
1968 3/	7.5	13.2	20.7		

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Includes imports.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 32.--Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, annual 1958-68, July-December and January-June periods 1960-67

Year beginning July	Supply: Stocks 1/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Domestic: Food 2/	Disappearance: Domestic: Feed 3/	Disappearance: Domestic: Seed	Disappearance: Domestic: Alcohol, spirits	Disappearance: Domestic: Total	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total
	-- Million bushels --										
Annual											
1958	9.9	33.2	3.2	46.3	4.5	10.0	5.4	5.3	25.2	8.5	33.7
1959	12.6	23.1	4.2	39.9	4.6	8.5	5.6	5.5	24.2	5.2	29.4
1960	10.5	33.1	2.7	46.3	4.5	9.2	5.7	5.0	24.4	7.7	32.1
1961	14.2	27.4	.7	42.3	4.5	11.3	6.6	4.5	26.9	7.5	34.4
1962	7.9	40.7	.5	49.1	4.7	7.1	6.1	3.7	21.6	20.6	42.2
1963	6.9	29.2	.6	36.7	4.7	6.7	6.3	3.7	21.4	10.0	31.4
1964	5.3	32.5	2.4	40.2	4.9	10.5	6.0	3.8	25.2	2.1	27.3
1965	12.9	33.2	1.7	47.8	5.2	9.8	5.6	4.4	25.0	3.8	28.8
1966	19.0	27.8	1.6	48.4	5.1	10.1	5.4	4.7	25.3	4.4	29.7
1967 4/	18.7	24.1	.5	43.3	5.6	7.1	5.1	4.7	22.5	2.8	25.3
1968 4/	18.0	24.1	1.0	43.1	5.6	8.0	5.1	4.8	23.5	2.0	25.5
	-- 1,000 Bushels --										
Half years											
1960											
July-Dec.	10,499	33,108	2,359	45,966	2,301	7,440	5,255	2,254	17,250	2,851	20,101
Jan.-June	25,865	---	319	26,184	2,198	1,701	457	2,736	7,092	4,872	11,964
1961											
July-Dec.	14,220	27,336	720	42,276	2,249	8,566	6,068	2,168	19,051	3,745	22,796
Jan.-June	19,480	---	23	19,503	2,301	2,713	528	2,325	7,867	3,748	11,615
1962											
July-Dec.	7,888	40,698	203	48,789	2,382	3,672	5,580	1,651	13,285	11,834	25,119
Jan.-June	23,670	---	345	24,015	2,278	3,470	485	2,041	8,274	8,818	17,092
1963											
July-Dec.	6,923	29,178	313	36,414	2,393	6,199	5,779	1,550	15,921	5,728	21,649
Jan.-June	14,765	---	336	15,101	2,335	512	503	2,133	5,483	4,315	9,798
1964											
July-Dec.	5,303	32,476	1,080	38,859	2,450	6,919	5,498	1,674	16,541	1,335	17,876
Jan.-June	20,983	---	1,335	22,318	2,489	3,595	478	2,127	8,689	776	9,465
1965											
July-Dec.	12,853	33,223	500	46,576	2,594	6,540	5,167	1,919	16,220	1,538	17,758
Jan.-June	28,818	---	1,254	30,072	2,628	3,234	449	2,474	8,785	2,276	11,061
1966											
July-Dec.	19,011	27,775	695	47,481	2,630	7,480	4,952	2,071	17,133	1,961	19,094
Jan.-June	28,387	---	932	29,319	2,509	2,672	430	2,592	8,203	2,431	10,634
1967 4/											
July-Dec.	18,685	24,075	225	42,985	2,916	3,863	4,694	2,207	13,680	1,612	15,292
Jan.-June	27,693	---	322	28,015	2,728	3,138	409	2,525	8,800	1,225	10,025

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, stocks on farms, in terminals and stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. 2/ From Bureau of the Census. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Preliminary. Imports and distribution for 1968 are estimated.

Earlier data in following releases: Annual--1934-66, and Half years, 1955-65, Food Grain Statistics, issued April 1968. Half years--1949-60, Grain and Feed Statistics, issued June 1962

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